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Thesis for the Degree
of Doctor of Philosophy.

Contributions to Periphrasis in the Romance Languages.

by P. L. Bowen.

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Introductory Remark.

The original design in taking up this subject was to present a series of contributions on Periphrasis, in all of the Romance Languages. The present Thesis deals with but two of these Languages, the French and the Italian. Part I., which forms the bulk of the Thesis, discusses Periphrasis in French, with especial reference to the differences between the Old and the Modern Language, the former being made the basis of study. Part II. presents some remarks on Periphrasis in Italian, which are intended to serve as an introduction to a more special study of the subject in that language. A collection of data towards Periphrasis in Spanish had been begun, but was as yet too fragmentary and undeveloped to introduce here.

Bibliography.

The following works have been read and studied in the preparation of this Thesis. They are intended to be a representative portion of Old French literature, covering the Old French period properly so called, that is, down to the beginning of the fifteenth century. The references in the following discussions are to the editions as here given. Abbreviations of titles of works or of authors are made use of as indicated in parenthesis under each full title here given, or at least under most of them.

(1) Altfranzösisches Uebungsbuch herausg. von Foerster und Koschwitz, Erster Theil, Heilbronn 1884., (Containing the Most Ancient Monuments with the Vie de St. Alexis).

(2) La Chanson de Roland, par Léon Gautier, Tours 1880., 7me édit. (Rol.)

(3) Karls des Grossen Reise nach Jerusalem und Constantinopel, herausg. von E. Koschwitz, ~~Heilbronn~~ 1880. (Voy. de Char.)

(4) Le Livre des Psaumes, pub. par Francisque-Michel Paris 1876. (Psaumes).

(5) Les Quatre Livres des Rois, pub. par Le Roux de Lincy, Paris 1841. (Rois)

(6) Crestien de Troies:

Li Romans dou Chevalier au Lyon, herausg. von Wm. Holland, 2 Aufl. Hannover 1880. (Chev. au Lyon)

(7) Cliges, herausg. von W. Foerster, Halle 1884.

(8) La Mort de Garin le Loherain, pub. par E. du Méril, Paris, 1862. (Garin le Loher.)

(9) Guillaume d. Angleterre, pp. 39—72 of vol III of Chroniques Anglo-Normandes, par Francisque-Michel Rouen, 1840. (Guill. d'Angl.)

(10) Le Roman du Renart, pub. par Méon Paris, 1826. 4 vols. (Renart).

(11) Amis et Amiles, herausg. von Conrad Hofmann, Erlangen, 1852. (A. et A.)

(12) Li Sermon St. Bernart, edit. by W. Foerster in Romanische Forschungen II Band 1 Heft, pp. 1—178,

Erlangen 1885. (St Bernard)

(13) Geoffroi de Villehardouin, Ed. la Conquête de Constantinople, par Paulin Paris, Paris 1838. (Villeh.)

(14) Aucassin und Nicolete, herausg. von Hermann Suchier, 2 Aufl. Paderborn 188[illegible]. (Aucass)

(15) Le Roman de la Rose, pub par Francisque-Michel Paris 1864. 2 Vols (Rose).

(16) Chansons de Thibault IV Comte de Champagne, pub. par. A. Parbé, Reims 1851. (Thib IV)

(17) Guillaume de Tyr, et ses continuateurs, pub. par Paulin Paris, Paris 1879. (Guill de Tyr)

(18) Joinville, Histoire de St. Louis etc., pub. par Natalis De Wailly, 2e edit., Paris 1874. (Joinv.)

(19) Floire et Blanchefleur (1ière vers), pub par E. du Méril, Paris 1856.

(20) Oeuvres inédites d'Eustache Deschamps, Reims et Paris 1849, 2 Vols. (Desch.)

(21) Oeuvres de Froissart, Chroniques, pub. par A. Scheler, Tome XIX, Glossaire, Bruxelles 1874. (Froiss. Chron.)

The following works have also been utilized or referred to:

(1) Bartsch, Altfranzösische Romanzen und Pastourellen, Leipzig 1870.

(2) Bartsch, Chrestomatie de l'Ancien Français 4me édit. Leipzig 1880.

(3) Brunot, Précis de Grammaire Historique de la Langue Française, Paris 1887.

(4) Burguy, Grammaire de la Langue d'Oïl, 2me édit. 3 vols., Berlin, Paris 1869-70.

(5) Darmesteter, A, Formation des Mots Composés dans la Langue Française, Paris 1875.

(6) Darmesteter, La Vie des Mots, étudiée dans leurs significations, Paris 1887.

(7) De Amicis, Cuore, 41a ediz., Milano 1887.

(8) Diez, Grammatik der Romanischen Sprachen 5 Aufl. Bonn 1887.

(9) Körting, Encyklopaedie der Romanischen Philologie, 3 Th. Heilbronn 1884-6.

List of Abbreviations.

abl. ablative,
acc. accusative,
act. active,
cf. compare,
demonstr. demonstrative,
Eng. English,
Fr. French,
fut. future
Germ. German,
Goth. Gothic,
inf. infinitive,
intrans. intransitive,
Ital. Italian
Lat. Latin,

l. line,
Mod. Modern,
Mod. Fr. Modern French,
Mod. Ital. Modern Italian,
Mod. lang. Modern language,
O. Fr. Old French,
Hg. Old High German,
O. Ital. Old Italian,
Old lang. Old Language,
part. participle,
pass. passive,
perf. perfect,
Port. Portuguese,

prep. preposition,
pres. present,
pron. pronoun,
Prov. Provençal,
q. ch. quelque chose,
q. v. quelqu'un,
Rom. Langs. Romance languages,
Span. Spanish,
subst. substantive,
trans. transitive,
v. verse.

The sign = is used throughout this Thesis to indicate "equivalent to", "with the meaning of".

< indicates "from" "derived from", > "develops into".

Table of Contents.

Introduction ..... p. 1.

Part I:

Contributions to Periphrasis in French.

Verbs ..... p. 20.

1. Phrase or Ideal Periphrasis .... p. 21.

2. Verbal or Word Periphrasis ..... p. 57.

Substantives ..... p. 62.

Adjectives ..... p. 69.

Adverbs ..... p. 76.

Prepositions ..... p. 91

Conjunctions ..... p. 94.

Interjections ..... p. 97.

Part II:

Remarks on Periphrasis in Italian ..... p. 99.

Introduction.

Periphrasis, in Greek περίφρασις, from the prefix περί 'about' and φράζειν, 'to speak', is etymologically the same word as the Lat. circumlocutio, from circum 'about' and loqui 'to speak'. Then periphrasis means, in general, circumlocution, a circuit of words, a tournure which is employed in order to express in an indirect way something that one does not wish or choose to say in termes propres. It is something that expresses the sense of one word in many.

There is a difference between periphrasis and circumlocution employed as grammatical or rhetorical terms. Circumlocution is rather a term of grammar, it expresses the circuit of words which one must employ when the proper word is wanting or escapes the memory. It is also the custom to denominate as circumlocution those circuits or détours, which, in common language, enter into the speech of a man who wishes to disguise his real thought. Periphrasis, on the other hand, is relegated to the department

of rhetoric. It is used as a means of ennobling and adorning discourse.

Periphrasis is sometimes resorted to for various motives. It is made use of when one has to express certain things which can not be designated by their proper name without offence to propriety. We employ it to elevate and dignify things which are low or common, and to conceal ideas which are sad or which we do not wish to communicate, or again to soften those which might appear harsh and revolting. It may be brought in in case of a word which does not sound well, or which for any other reason the writer or speaker does not choose to employ. To the French poet Delille, in his translation of the Georgics, does not like to use the word <u>porc</u>. It is a term too low and unpoetic for him. So he resorts rather to a periphrasis and calls it: <u>l'animal qui s'engraisse de glands</u>.

Periphrasis is also employed in translating from one language to another, when one of the languages as is often the case, has no equivalent expression which will exactly render that of the other. For example, as between the English and the

French, if we are translating from the former into the latter, and come to the word 'ankle', we find no single word in French by which to render it. It is necessary to resort to a periphrasis and say cheville du pied, which means literally 'peg or pin of the foot'.

The most frequent use of periphrases is in oratorical style, and in elevated poetry. To take again an example from the French, Boileau, when he wishes to say that it is getting late, that is, that it is growing dark, does not say in plain language il se fait tard, but expresses himself as follows. Les ombres rendant sur la ville épandues. Au faîte des maisons descendent dans les rues.

The definition too forms a kind of periphrasis. Such a periphrasis serves to bring out into greater clearness the object spoken of, and to render it more easily perceptible to the mind.

The above are some of the popular ~~[illegible]~~ definitions and uses of periphrasis. And from these the fundamental character of the term is evident. That is, the term periphrasis is a relative one, and must relate to some norm or base.

of comparison. Periphrasis does not exist without comparison. A given locution is periphrastic only as compared with some other locution or form which is more simple. If we call the expression 'The queen of night' a periphrasis, it is so only as it relates to and is compared with the simple term 'The moon'. The French locution <u>aujourd'hui</u> (= lat. <u>ad illum diurnum de hodie</u>) is not a periphrasis except as it relates to and is compared with the simple lat. form <u>hodie</u>. So in all discussions on periphrasis some point is taken as the starting point or basis of comparison, and then this basis decides what is periphrasis and what is not.

In the foregoing paragraphs some general and popular notions of periphrasis have been given. In the present Thesis a somewhat more special signification is attached to the term. This will now be explained. I shall look upon periphrasis in the present discussion from a double standpoint, or rather, I shall consider two kinds of periphrasis: 1. <u>ideal</u> or <u>phrase periphrasis</u>, (2) <u>verbal</u> or <u>word periphrasis</u>. The first kind corresponds more closely to the popular notions referred to above. It is a periphrasis of ideas. It requires a more or

less extended phrase to render the idea contained in the form which is periphrased. For example, we have in English the word 'wade' (through water). The O. Fr. had the same verb under the form guaer. Now if we take the O. Fr. as the basis of our comparison, and turn to the Mod. Fr., we find that it has no equivalent term. To express the idea contained in this old form guaer, the Mod. lang. uses a periphrasis or circuit, or employs a complete phrase and says marcher dans l'eau.

The second kind of periphrasis included in this discussion under that term, that is, verbal or word periphrasis, is, rarer and more subtle, not less important and interesting. It may be called also form periphrasis. It is a periphrasis of words, or rather of word elements, of simple forms which enter into the structure of a synthetic or compound formation. Two or three or more individual words unite together and build up a synthesis or synthetic locution. The locution thus built up is employed to express the same idea, which, at another stage of language, is expressed by a much simpler form, often by one of the individual forms which have entered into the synthesis in question. In such cases a word or

form periphrasis exists. We assume the simple form as the starting point or basis of the comparison, and we find that the complex formation is, as related to and compared with the former, periphrastic. A few examples will illustrate the position here assumed. The Mod. Fr. says j'aimerai 'I shall love'. This future form is a synthesis built up from two more simple verbal forms. It comes from the Lat. amare habeo. So to express the idea 'I shall love' we have in classical Latin amabo, in French amare habeo > aimerai. If we take the classical Lat. as the basis or starting point, then the Fr. form may be regarded as a word or form periphrasis. To render the idea contained in the Lat. word etiam, the Fr. employs the formation aussi = Lat. aliud sic. From the standpoint of the Lat., the Fr. is here a verbal or word periphrasis. The O. Fr. had the adverbial form ens (Lat. intus). The Mod. Fr. uses, with the same meaning, dedans, built up from Lat. de-de-intus. If we take the O. Fr. as the standard, then the Mod. lang. shows a word periphrasis. The Mod. Fr. has such simple verbal forms as fuir, chasser. The O. Fr. expressed the same ideas by de-fuir, por-chacier respectively.

If we take here the Mod. Fr. as the standard of comparison, then the old language shows a word periphrasis.

Indeed the two kinds of periphrasis here noted are not irreconcilable with each other. Rather they approach each other or run into each other. Let us take the example above cited of the Fr. future *aimerai*. When the final of Latin words began to be deadened and to disappear altogether, so that such forms as the imperfect *amabat* and the future *amabit* were with difficulty distinguishable, the Romans endeavored to hit upon a fresh method of forming the future. This they did by using the infinitive ~~with~~ of the verb with the pres. indicative of *habere*. Instead of *amabo* they said *amare habeo*, instead of *leget* (easily confused with the pres. *legit*) *legere habet*, etc., etc. These locutions occur repeatedly in the Latin of the *décadence* period. Now the expression *amare habeo* may rightly be called an ideal or phrase periphrasis for the simple fut. *amabo*. It expresses the desire or necessity of doing something in a time to come. It partakes of the modal idea. It means properly 'I have to love', 'I am to love', Fr. *j'ai à aimer*, *je dois aimer*. It is a periphrasis of the idea of the simple future. But

amare habeo passes directly into Fr. aimer-ai, which, having taken the meaning of a simple future, we name a verbal or word periphrasis. Again, the O. Fr. had the adverb-phrase en es le pas, meaning vite or promptement. It represents lat. in ipso illo passu and means properly 'in that very step'. From the standpoint of Mod. Fr. vite, the phrase contains a peri-phrasis of ideas. But we find with the same meaning the expression written as one word, enesclepas here the individual elements of the phrase are merged together and the ideas they contain are less obvious. It may now be named a word or form periphrasis for the Mod. vite.

The above remarks concern the nature of the subject of periphrasis. Those which immediately follow will consider, in a general way, some of the more salient points of variance, which, from the standpoint of periphrasis, exist between the French or the Romance Languages on the one side, and the Latin on the other. We start with the Latin. That is our basis or standard of comparison to which the French or the Romance Languages are referred.

The Latin is a synthetic language. The Rom. lang.

are, for the most part at least, analytic languages. It is natural then that we should find in the latter more round-about, more analytic, that is, more periphrastic modes of expression. Numerous synthetic word-forms of the Lat. have disappeared, and to supply their place the Rom. Langs. have resorted to an extensive system of periphrases, or word formations which are more or less periphrastic. This system influences especially the syntax, but changes also generally the whole character of the languages.

In the expression of the relation of cases, the Fr. or the Rom. Langs. are more periphrastic than the Lat. They have, rather, no oblique cases (except the Acc.) and represent such relations by prepositions (usually de and ad). The Spanish even uses a prep. (á) before the acc of direct object. In certain cases too the Roumanian uses the prep. pre (= per), with the same case. For the Lat. ablative a somewhat more special treatment has taken place, for the Fr. at least, than for the other oblique cases. Its relation is not always represented by the same prep., but it is replaced by periphrases which employ now one, now another prep., according to the idea in question.

Thus the Fr. says *fouler aux pieds* for Lat. *pedibus calcare*, *montrer du doigt* for Lat. *digito monstrare*, *combattre avec la plus grande bravoure* for Lat. *summa virtute pugnare*, etc. In these examples, as generally in Fr. and the Rom. langs, the definite article also enters as an element of the periphrasis. This was unknown in Lat., as also its combination, which happens especially in Fr., with the prep. *de*, into what is called the partitive-article, denoting that the noun is used in a more restricted or partitive sense.

The comparative of the Lat. adjective was organic. This is replaced in Romance by a periphrasis; thus cf. Lat. *carior* with Fr. *plus cher*. Likewise the organic superlative has, with few exceptions, given way to the periphrastic form with the definite article (in Roumanian the demonstrative pronoun *celu*, *cea*); so Lat. *carissimus* = Fr. *le plus cher*.

The Rom. langs. possess few simple demonstr. pronominal forms, the Fr. none at all. The common Romance demonstr's are built up by means of the deiktic adverb *ecce* (or *ecum*) + *ille*, *iste* or *ipse*; so Ital. *questo* = *ecce* + *istum*. As relative pron's may be noted the periphrastic forms Ital. *il quale*, Fr. *lequel*, etc., for simple Lat. relative *qui*.

In the forms of the verb the Fr., or the Rom. Langs. have departed widely from the Lat. The passive voice has been periphrased in various ways, most commonly by esse + perf. pass. part. Thus instead of amor the periphrasis Fr. je suis aimé is used. In Ital. especially it is replaced also by venir + perf. pass. part.; in individual cases in Ital. and Span. by stare, restare, remanere or ire + perf. pass. part. So in like manner the perf. tense of the Lat. active (amavi), that is, the perf. as perfectum praesens, 'I have loved', not as historical tense, has been periphrased in Romance, most generally by habeo + perf. pass. part., less often by teneo and sum (with intrans. verbs) + same form of the part.

To the manner in which the future is periphrased, reference has already been made. It is usually done by the pres. inf. act. + habeo, sometimes, as in Roumanian, by the pres. inf. act. + volo, so ará voru, or vice versa voru ará 'I shall plough'. In Rhaetoromanic the fut. is commonly built up from venio or venire habeo + ad + pres. inf. act., e.g. eu vegn a scriver or eu gnarà a scriver. To express an idea of immediate or near futurity the Fr. can employ vado + inf. and the Rhaetian sto + per + inf. So we find in such cases periphrases

like F. nous allons partir, Rhaet. nus stam per partir.

Periphrases take the place of the fut. participles of the Lat. For the fut. act. part. the pres. part. of debere + pres. inf. act. may be used, e.g. F. devant mourir = Lat. moriturus. For the fut. pass. part. or gerundive, the pres. act. inf., in union with prepositions is employed, e.g. Ital. una casa da vendere = domus vendenda

The Pluperfect is, in all the Rom. Langs except the Roumanian, periphrased, usually by the combination habebam (or tenebam or habui) + perf. pass. part. The fut. perf. (futurum exactum) is replaced in Roumanian by the combination volo + fieri + perf. part., e.g. voiu fi arata 'I shall have ploughed'.

Within the domain of the Rom. Langs. themselves periphrases of tenses also occurs. This is seen in the dialects. Prof Ascoli, in his "Saggi ladini", mentions (Archivio Glottologico italiano vol I, p 271. note) a couple of interesting instances of this kind. In the Valle mesolcina he finds a periphrases of the Pluperfect in the expression: l'abgiù viaggioù, 'egli ebbe viaggiato'. This is to be read l'a bgiù viaggioù, i.e. 'egli ha-avuto (= ebbe) viaggiato'. And in the Valle Bregaglia he finds: incur ca l'en güda riväda which is

translates: "Quando esse sono-arrute (= suono) arrivate"

Similar phenomena are seen in other languages outside of Romance. Mr. J. W. Alexander, in the Amer. Journ. of Philol. vol IV (1883) p 291 seq., has shown, in an article entitled "Participial Periphrases in Attic Prose" that there is often found in Classic Greek a combination of a part. with εἶναι or γίγνεσθαι, used where a finite form of the verb represented by the part. might have been expected. Thus for the pres. tense λύει is employed the periphrasis λύων ἐστί, etc.

The subject of periphrases in French has not, to my knowledge, been made the subject of special investigation. The main body of this Thesis, that is, Part I., is devoted to a consideration of this question, and from the following point of view. The investigation commences with the O. Fr. It is made the basis of study. From this basis a comparison is instituted with the Mod. Fr. The discussion thus turns upon differences which exist between the two languages, or two periods of

of the same language. The Mod. Fr deviates widely from the O. Fr. The latter was still a semi-synthetic language, the former is an analytic language. A comparison of the two shows that, in many respects, the one is periphrastic, while the other is simple in form and structure. The following investigation attempts to show in what respects this is so, and with somewhat special reference to the verb. The various other word-categories or parts of speech are also made the bases of discussions, but the more special topic of study is rather the periphrases of the verb. Under it the examples are the fullest and most pertinent. For this reason I have placed the treatment of the verb first.

Having thus indicated the nature of the more special subject matter with which the present Thesis (Part I) has to deal, reference will now be made to some more general features, not made the subject of special treatment farther on, which concern the question in hand.

The Mod. Fr. is often, and especially in its

verb system, more simple than the old language. This is seen in the fact that many reflexive verbs of the O. Fr become intransitive in the Mod. Lang., while keeping the same meaning. For example, se dormir, se mourir etc, are continually used in O. Fr. with just the sense of the Mod. dormir, mourir etc. This feature is especially noticeable in the works of Froissart (cf. Ebering, Syntaktische Studien zu Froissart, in Zeitschrift für Romanische Philologie V. 331 seq.) where such forms as se cesser, se commencer, se diner, se dormir, se fuir, se partir etc. etc., are used to express the same idea that is expressed to-day by the simple form of the verb.

The O. Fr. was much more synthetic than the Mod. A familiar characteristic, which illustrates this, is seen in the expression of the case relation of the Genitive. The Mod. periphrastic mode, by means of a preposition, is often wanting in the Old Lang., especially with names of persons; so Eulalie. "li Deo inimi" (les ennemis de Dieu), Rol. 1768.: "Co dit li Reis. jo oi le corn Rollant" (j'entends le cor de Roland).

From the fourteenth century this construction disappeared. Certain traces of it, however, still remain in the locutions, fête-Dieu, hôtel-Dieu etc, where the second term is in the Genitive. Similar remarks would apply to the Dative case.

In the matter of pronouns the following peculiarities may be noted: 1) The O.Fr. is often more simple, less periphrastic, than the Mod. Lang., in the use of personal pronouns. As an illustration of this the following passage may be cited: Renart 5773-5.

"Mes il est grelles et menuz
Si n'iert mie si tost vuz
Comme je e vos serions". Here the Mod. Fr. would say: vous et moi nous le serions.

2) Among relative pronouns the form que was sometimes equivalent to Mod. ce que, so Guill. d'Angl. 5.73 "Oiés qu'il fist au resveillier", i.e. ce qu'il fit.

3) The Old Lang. often employed a pronominal possessive form where to-day a simple possessive adjective is used; so, à la tienne merci for à ta merci etc

4' In interrogative clauses, if the subject is a substantive, the O. Fr. had inversion simply; e. g. "Font ensi li chevalier a Paris?" In such cases the Mod. Fr. grammar is more periphrastic, it places the substantive before the verb, and repeats it by the 3rd pers. pron. after it, and accordingly says: "Les chevaliers font-ils ainsi à Paris?"

In the treatment of O. Fr. verbs from the point of view of periphrasis in the Mod. lang., the following peculiarity presents itself. There are O. Fr. verbs which in one of their senses may be rendered by a simple form in Mod. Fr., and in others require a periphrasis. The verb recreire (or recroire) Lat re-credere, the development of whose meanings it is not easy to explain, may have the meaning of cesser, abandonner, or again, as reflexive, it may be rendered by the periphrasis se regarder comme vaincu. The verb muer (Lat mutare) which occurs often (at least 10 times) in the Rol., while it sometimes has its etymological meaning of changer, has frequently the sense of Mod. Fr. empêcher de,

se tenir de ; so in Rol 773 : "Ne port mner que de ses oiez ne plurt".

It sometimes happens that intransitive verbs of the old lang. express an idea which requires a reflexive verbal form in Mod. Fr. For example O. Fr. irer means se fâcher, as in Bartsch Chrest. 235, 29 : "Ne s'en doit pas ma dame a moi irer". Others are amesurer = se modérer, embrunchier = se baisser, rejesir = se coucher, entorner = se tourner etc. etc.

There are interesting cases of O. Fr. locutions or periphrases which have come down in the same, or nearly the same, form to the Mod. Lang., but whose original meaning has been entirely lost. The expression mettre à raison is an example of this. It occurs with great frequency in O. Fr., and means aborder, parler. It is met as many as 13 times in the Renart, for example at 2126 : "Lors l'a mis Renart a raison", so also in Cheval. au Lyon 5006 : "Jes saine et met a reisun. The Mod. Fr. has still the similar expression mettre à la raison, but with an entirely different meaning, that of 'to bring to one's senses'.

The definition may, in general, be regarded as a kind of periphrasis. Periphrases, however, which descend into the nature of mere definitions of *termini technici* etc., are for the most part excluded from the present Thesis. This is especially so in the following cases: (1) In definitions of various implements of machines of war; e.g. Bartsch Chrest. 258.8.: *Mangonel* = *machine à lancer des pierres*. (2) In definitions pertaining to parts of the armor or arms of a person; e.g. Rol 1292: *escanteler* = *abattre le cantel de l'écu*. (3) In definitions of feudal terms; e.g. Froiss. Chron. X.434: *aubaner* = *réduire à la condition d'aubain*, *dépouiller du droit de transmettre ses biens à des héritiers*. (4) Finally in definitions of technical terms generally; e.g. Renart 9750. *Conpers* = *pers qu'on met au pieds*.

Part I

Contributions to Periphrases in French; in the old language as compared with the Modern.

Verbs.

In the treatment of periphrasis in verbs, in O. Fr as compared with Mod., two divisions or classes are recognized: 1. Verbs whose meaning has to be expressed in the Mod. lang. by a complete phrase periphrasis, by an entirely analytic mode of statement. That is, we have O. Fr. verb = Mod Fr. complete phrase; so bruire = faire du bruit. These verbs are by far the most numerous, the most interesting, and best illustrate the analytic tendency of the Mod. Fr. as opposed to the O. Fr.. 2. Verbs

which show rather a form or word periphrasis. Here the O. Fr. verb is either more simple than the Mod., or, what is more usual, it is built up from two or more elements and expresses an idea which in the Mod. lang. is brought out by a simple form alone; for example O. Fr. clouficher (clavum + *figicare) = Mod. Fr. clouer from clou (< clavum). This kind of periphrasis is met much less often than that of the first class.

We come then to the treatment of verbs of class 1. just referred to, that is, O. Fr. verbs whose meanings must be brought out today by ideal or phrase periphrases. These verbs have naturally not come down to the Mod. Fr., or if, in very few instances, their form still exists, their meaning has entirely changed. But the greater part of them disappeared by or before the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries.

— Abiliter = rendre habile, exercer à qq. ch.; cf. mod réhabiliter. Froiss. Chron. XIV. 5: 'Ainsi en labourant et ouvrant sur ceste matière, je me habilite et delite.

— Acener = faire signe de venir, appeler par un signe.
Renart 385: "Et acene à son grelle doit". This verb is composed of a and cener. The simple form cener is comparatively rare in O.Fr.. Acener was the ordinary form, and a frequently occurring one, for the expression of the above idea. It is not to be confused with O.Fr. assener = assigner. It is from the same root as Ital. cenno, and goes back to Low Lat. *cinnus = tortio oris, and *cinnare = innuere, which in their turn are derived from cincinnus which means 'a lock of hair'; and so from the idea of a lock of hair floating in the wind, we get at the meaning of 'making a sign to'. The etymology of the word is not important here except to show that it is not the same as assener = assigner (ad-signare). In case of acener then we have the O.Fr. verb expressing an idea which the Mod. Lang. brings * out by an entirely periphrastic mode of statement, by a periphrasis of ideas.
— Acorer = arracher le coeur; cf. Mod. écorcer.
Renart 27124: "Male mort le puisse acorer". It also occurs as intransitive in the sense of avoir mal au coeur; so Rolc [illegible]

"Ge cuit qu'elle acorast de froit".

— Acousiner = frater de parent ; cf. Mod. cousiner. Desch. p.48 5. "Le senat t'acousina quant Jules Cesar ses ocis mena Pour conquerre Gaule". In the present case (as in acorer above) it is the particle a (ad) that has entered into the O.Fr. compositum. The number of such O.Fr. verbs compounded with a (ad), which in the Mod. lang. have fallen to simple verbs, is very large indeed.

— Adestrer = se tenir à la droite, marcher à droite. Rol 2648. "Eskanelij fors le vait adestrant".

— Agracier = mettre en faveur, cf. mod. gracier. Froiss. Chron. X 3: "Il y mist pluiseurs bonnes ordonnances, dont il fu moult agracyés".

— Aisier (s') = vivre à son aise. Desch. t. I, p. 199. 9. "N'est pas bonne ville Paris Reims et Rouen pour soy aisier"? The verb as simple active had in O.Fr. the meaning of soulager, aider, besides that of mettre à l'aise.

— Ajorner = commencer à faire jour. Rois II. 17, p. 84. "Jesqu'il ajurnad"; also in Guill. d. Angl. p. 78: "Dusqu'al matin qu'il ajorna". Cf. Span amanecer = se faire jour

— Amalaair = tomber malade. Rois II. — p. ~~184~~ 312 "Cruz amaladed le fiz". It occurs frequently (5 times at least) in the Rois. Also cf. Aucass, 1.12.

— Amonter = élever en rang, rendre présomptueux, cf. Mod. monter. Froiss. Chron V. 94. "Ceste déconfiture + + + enorgueilli et amonta si les Navarrois que ++".

— Anoitier = se faire nuit. It first found in St. Alexis 11.a.: "Quant li jorz passet et il fut anuitiet", cf. as noun anuitier = l'entrée de la nuit, le soir in Renart 23056: "Ont que ce vint à l'anuitier". This extensively used O. Fr. verb, which expressed in so compact a way an idea that the Modern analytic speech has to bring out by the periphrasis se faire nuit, is one of a very interesting class of verbal formations generally known under the name of Verbal Parasynthetics. They are formed from the nomen series, by the preposition of some relational particle and the addition of a verbal suffix; the former serving as an adverbial force to determine more nearly the value of the new verbal compound. They are originally factitives, which may play the part of simple actives or even fall to neuters. (Cf. Elliott, "Verbal Para

synthetics in A in "The Romance Languages" in American Journ. of Philol. V. 187., and Darmesteter, "Formation des mots composés dans la langue frçse." p. 79. seq.). Our form anoutier is an example of such a formation. Aprouvender, avoier, avouter and others treated below are further representatives, under the particle a (ad), of this class of verbs. The Ital. annottare and Prov. anuchar show the same mode of formation.

— Anombrer = faire le dénombrement. Ros I. 2 p. 37.: "Le oy lui anumbry en Bezeca", where the modern version is: il en fit le dénombrement. It occurs also at p. 53 of same work: "Ja quel anumbrer". The simple nombrer is also used in O. Fr.; so in Ros II. 24. "nombrer le poble". But it does not occur so frequently as the former, e. g. in the Ros anumbrer is used four times, nombrer but twice. Denombrer which also exists in O. Fr. is now antiquated. The idea of 'to take the census of', which is rendered by the verb anombrer in the two passages above cited from the Ros, is expressed in Mod. Fr. by the periphrasis faire le dénombrement.

Nombrer and dénombrer have generally the more limited

meaning of 'to count', 'to number'.

— Apactiser = conclure des marchés avec ; cf. mod. pactiser Froiss. Chron. IV. 423 : "Il apactisorent les hommes dou pays".

— Aprouvender = doter q. u. d'une prébende, d'un bénéfice Froiss. Chron. IV. 204 : "Et les (les chanoines) arenta et aprouvenda bien et largement". This verb is, like anortier above, a parasynthetic. It is built up from the particle ad > a and the substantive provende with a verbal suffix. Provende means in the Mod. Lang. 'provisions' (cf. Eng. provender) and goes back to Mediaeval Lat. praebenda, derived from praebere. To its doublet is attached the meaning of 'prebendaryship'.

— Archoier = tirer de l'arc. Rose 4480 : "Un jour qu'il venoit d'archoier"

— Armoier = faire les armes. Froiss. Chron. XI. 33. : "Tousjours ne pouvons nous pas jouer ne tousjours armoier".

— Arouter = se mettre en route. Garin le Loher 2120. "Arotes est et vers France ganchi".

— Asauvagiser = devenir sauvage. Renart 97. "Les Evain asauvagisoient".

— Aserir = se faire noir. This word occurs several times in the Rol., first at 717: "La noit est aserie". It is derived from serum, asserir. The form also occurs as a verbal substantive in O. Fr.; cf Renart 24850.

— Asoigneter = coucher avec une femme, or as active, traiter en concubine. Aucass 6.21.: "Se vous l'avres asognetee".

— Asoleillier = sécher au soleil. Renart 7212: "Qu'en avoit fet asoleillier"

— Asproier = traiter rudement. Garin le Loher 828. "Se mais le voi asproier ne ferir". ; derived from lat. asper.

— Atriver = faire un traité, traiter alliance. ; cf. mod. Trêve. Rois I. 2. p. 36.: "Volontiers a vos m'atriverai".

— Avesprer = commencer à faire nuit. Renart 21293: "Se lor avesprera assez" ; cf. as substantives the forms avesprée = commencement du soir, La Traune, at v. 23322 of same poem, and avesprement = chute du jour, Rose 20936.

— Avigorer = reprendre ses esprits. Rois I. 30. p. 15. "Aches fud conforter e avigorez".

— Avoier (s') = se mettre en route. Cheval. au Lion 58[illegible].

"Maintenant se sont avoiees". This verb has the same general meaning as avouter treated above. They both belong to the class of compounds called Verbal Parasynthetics.

— Avoutrer = appeler bâtard, commettre un adultère. Renart 6871: "Ja dis que tes filz avoutrai"; is derived from Lat. adulter, adulterare.

— Berser = tirer de l'arc, chasser à l'arc. Froiss. Chron. V. 46: "Pour traire et pour berser as Engles". This verb is of doubtful origin.

— Billier = jeter la boule, jouer aux belles, s'en aller, and even, according to Francisque-Michel, promener avec un bâton; so in Rose 10865: "Lors s'en huient aler billier", where Michel translates by said periphrasis.

— Boter (En veie de talun). This locution occurs in Rois I. 2. p. 9.: "E pur quei as buted en veie de talun mes sacrefises?" Such a periphrasis in O. Fr. is interesting to notice. The Vulgate has calce abjecistis. The Mod. Fr. version translates the expression by fouler aux pieds, and the English reads "kick at". The Mod. Fr. generally employs, to denote the idea

of 'kick', 'kick at', the periphrases donner des coups de pied(à). The words recalcitrer, regimber are used with reference to beasts of burden only.

— Bruire = faire du bruit. Bartsch Chrest 38.30. "Bruient li munt e respundent li val" (Rol 2112). Gautier reads sunent at this line. Cf. also Bartsch Chrest 331.25: "Et j'oi la fontanele bruire seur la gravele". This verb was a very expressive one and of frequent use in O.Fr. It disappeared during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Already in the seventeenth century it was seldom used except in the inf. Its loss leaves without analogy the forms bruyant and bruit, and encumbers the lang. with the periphrases faire du bruit which poorly replaces it.

— Chartrer = garantir par une charte. Froiss. Chron. VI. 325: "Car il estoient en la Gascongne trop ancyennement chartrés et privilegyet dou grant Charlemaimne".

— Cheveler = arracher les cheveux; cf. Mod déchevelier. Renart 8561: "Li les bate et chevela". It is to be noted here, as in like cases, that the Mod. compositum décheveler

has no longer the same meaning as the O. Fr. simple form. This latter is replaced by the periphrasis.

— Coarder = faire le coltron. Rose 1524: "Ains commençai a coarder". This verb signifies properly rester à la queue; cf. Eng. coward. The form acoarder or acoarder also exists in O. Fr with the meaning of rendre lâche; so Guill. de Tyr p 53: "Leur peché les acoardirent"

— Colover = frapper sur le cou. The first example of this verb is in St Alexis 47.6. "A colovar feion le presdrent". Here it is active. We meet it less as neuter in Renart, with the force of tourner la tête à tous côtés pour examiner; so ab v. 766: "Li colovie de toutes parz".

— Compaingnier = tenir compagnie, cf. Mod. accompagner Froiss. Chron II. 90. "Et autres grandes et gentils dames qui venues estoient compaingnier madame la royne".

— Condigner = croire digne. It is first found in St Léger 10.2.: "Ne l condignet nuls de cors fierir". We have here a compound in con < cum. Cum in composition was frequent in Latin. Its use became rare in French. To be sure we find to-day a considerable number of verbs commencing

with cum (com), but these are for the most part Latin words taken over into French, or words composed artificially after the Lat. types. The number of popular compounds is small. The general force of con in composition in O. Fr. was that of a strengthening, reinforcing element.

— Contrepenser = réfléchir en sens contraire, cf O. Fr apenser and Mod penser. Rois I. 33. p. 92.: "Car bien contrepense". Contrepenser does not occur in general use at the present day. Littré cites examples of it for the fifteenth century.

— Cornemuser = jouer de la cornemuse. Froiss. Chron VIII. 132: "Trompant, cornemusant et faisant grant feste". This verb is not contained in Littré, and present usage prefers, as also in case of other like expressions (cf harper, vielier etc treated below) to employ a periphrasis. It is still heard, however, in Berry; cf. G Sand, "Les Maîtres Sonneurs" p. 54. Lévy,

— Crestiener = rendre chrétien. Foiss et Blancheflor 1re vrs. 2968: "Quant il se fu crestienés tous ses barons a apelés."

— Dabouler = fouler aux pieds. Rois II. 22. p. 268: "Si cume la boe (boue) de la stral (rue) les dépuleraï"

— Depelicer = déchirer la peau, enlever la peau. Renart 16753. "Qui moult le mort et depelice". Pelicer also exists. The form depelicer belongs to the class of Verbal Parasynthetics in de, being built up from this relational particle and the noun pelice (pellicula, a) + a verbal suffix.

— Deprier = prier avec instance. This verb first occurs in St. Alexis 60.c.: "Si li deprient que la citet ne fundet", and also at 62.c: "Deprieent deu", and twice more in same poem. We find déprier in Mod. Fr., but with an entirely opposite meaning, that of 'desinvite', 'retract one's invitation'.

— Desaffrer = enlever le safre. Rol. 3426: "De sun osberc les dous pans li desaffret".

— Desancrer = lever l'ancre; cf. mod. ancrer. Joinv. 374.5.: "Et maintenant il nous desancrerent". The word ancrer itself is to-day antiquated or little used. In O. Fr. it often occurs with the meaning of être à l'ancre; so Frase Chron. XII.68.: "Et ancrèrent en cette saison ung grant temps sur la mer". The form aancrer (= ad-ancrer) was

also in full use in the old lang., so, for example, in Villeh. 78: "Les premieres nes aancerent et atendirent les autres." To express this idea in Mod. Fr., a periphrasis is commonly resorted to and one says. jeter l'ancre, mettre à l'ancre (as active). As for our form desancrer, which must be periphrased to-day by lever l'ancre, it is a pertinent example of that difference in character and structure between the Old Lang the Mod. Fr., which this investigation attempts to emphasize. We have O. Fr. synthetic expression equivalent to Mod. Fr. analytic expression. The O. Fr. is compact and simple, the Mod. Fr. is round-about and periphrastic. The particle des in des-ancrer, is the Lat. dis. This form dis > des enters into many O. Fr. composita, which, however, have lost it and become simple before reaching the Mod. lang., so cf. forms like O. Fr. desaorner below, or desloër (cf mod louer), desbrisier (cf. mod briser), desfroisser (cf mod froisser) etc.

— Desasoter = guérir de sottise. Rose 11004: "Mes ne vous poh desasoter".

— Desaorner = priver de ce qui l'ornait. Rose 19406.

"Que quant l'ame s'est departie du cors ainsinc desaorné"
This verb represents Lat dis-ad-ornare, and is one of an interesting class of O. Fr. composita which have not come down to the Mod Lang.; cf. Mod orner and adorner (obsolete)

— Desglaver = lever par le glaive. Rose 12789. "Et les ferons ~~[illegible]~~ desglaver".

— Desloiauter (se) = commettre un acte de déloyauté, manquer à sa parole. Froiss Chron VII. 90: "Qui onques ne se vot desloyauter enviers lui".

— Desmuer (se) = se mettre en mouvement, cf. Mod. mouver. Froiss Chron II. 161.: "Adont se desmuèrent toutes gens."

— Desorgueillir = priver de l'orgueil, cf. Mod. enorgueillir. Portsch Chresh. 348.4: "Chele qui orgueus desorgueille".

— Desprisoner = mettre hors de prison, mettre en liberté; cf. Mod emprisonner. Rose 16001: "Quant si le vuet desprisoner". In this case and the one above we have examples of O. Fr composita which have lost their particle in composition, but appear in the Mod. Lang. compounded with a different one.

— Desroier (se) = sortir des rangs, rompre les rangs. Froiss

le Lohr. 3324: "Molt se desvoie Guillaumes de Monclin". This verb goes back to Goth. raidjan; cf. Mod desarroi

— Dessiéger = levar le siége; cf. Mod. siéger, assiéger. Villeh CXXII. 10: "Que il iroit dessieger Andrenoble".

— Destabler = faire sortir de l'étable; cf Mod établer. Froiss Chron XI. 339: "Avant que chevaulx ne mulets fussent destablés ne trousses". Here, in the Mod. lang. the order would be changed and one would say: avant que l'on n'eût fait sortir de l'étable ni chevaux ni mulets. This example, like the one immediately above, is an interesting illustration of the point which this discussion seeks to emphasize namely, O.Fr. verb = Mod. Fr. periphrasis (of ideas).

— Desver = rendre fou, devenir fou. Rol 2789: "Ti grant doel ad pur poi qu'il n'est desver"; from Lat dissipare.

— Desvoir = voir à faux; cf. Mod. voir. Froiss Chron VII 34: "En quelle manière m'avez vous desveü"?

— Dueler (se) = se battre en duel. Chev. au Lyon 6204: "Car formement se duelent".

— Embesoigner = être dans le besoin. Rose 570: "Qu'ele

iere soi *embesoigne*". When used as a reflexive it has the meaning of *s'occuper*.

— *Enamer* = *prendre en affection*, *aimer tendrement*, *trascoup*. Rol 3638: "Que Deus n'*enamat* unkes", cf. also Rois II.2, p.275: "Li reis Salomun *enamad* femmes estranges". Here the particle *en* has rather an augmentative force. The use of en (< Lat *in* ~~or~~ and *inde*) in composition with verbs expressing motion, change of state, or progress, was very common in O.Fr. Very many such compounds have dropped to simple verbs in the Mod. lang.

— *Enangler* = *placer dans un coin*, *serrer de près*. Renart 6589. "La où il ses vit *enanglées*", and twice more in same poem. This verb is a type of the parasynthetic formations in *en* (*in*), that is, *en-angl-er* is built up from the particle *en* + *angle* (*angulus*) + verbal suffix.

— *Enchapeler* = *mettre un chapeau sur la tête*, *couvrir d'un chapeau*. Desch. II, 29: "Trouvay Robin le franc *enchapelé*"

— *Engeler* = *geler tout à fait*. Desch t. II. p. 5. i. 29. "Ne souffray ka: que je dors *engeler*". Here again (cf. *enamer* above) the particle *en* has an augmentative force.

— Engrandir = rendre fier ; cf. Mod. grandir, agrandir. Froiss. Chron. XI. 254 : "Engrandi et enorgueilly".

— Enhaïr = prendre en haine ; (cf enamer above) cf Mod. haïr. Froiss Chron V. 257 : "Le rois d'Engleterre qui les avoit grandement enhai" ; cf also Rose 7180 etc.

— Enlangorir = tomber en langueur. Rose 202. "Qu'il semboit estre enlangorie". This verb appears also as belonging to the I. conjugation (enlangorir), such phenomena were not infrequent in O. Fr.

— Ennubler = couvrir d'un nuage. Liège 2754. "Un po fu li jorz ennublez". The three forms innubier, innubler, and ennuer coexist in O. Fr. The forms in bl come from nubilus, the other is formed from the substantive nue < nubem.

— Enrangier = mettre en rangs. Rol 2181 : "Dedevant ceus juster et enrengier."

— Enromancier = mettre en français, en roman. Joinv. 335.5 : "Qui enromançoient le sarrazinnois". Here again we have a good illustration of the factitive force of the parasynthetic compounds. The Mod. lang. is still somewhat rich in these formations in en ; so em-bargu-er, em-ball-er,

en-lac-er, etc, etc., but in many cases (cf other examples already treated above), as in the present, they have been replaced by periphrases.

— Entesner = entrer dans sa Tanière. Renart 478. "Qui soz la roche est entesnié"; cf the use of the substantive at v. 1199: "Tant que en sa tesnière se fiche".

— Entraper = faire tomber dans une piége. Rose 15920: "Se l'en me poeit entraper"; cf. Eng. entrap.

— Esbaldir (s') = se mettre en joie, devenir audacieux. Rol. 1481: "A icest mot si s'esbaldissent Franc". Gautier, in the glossary to his edition, gives as the meaning of this word, se mettre en joie. In his modern version of the poem, he translates it, in the above passage, "redeviennent gaillards et fiers". The verb generally contains the idea of 'courage', and is often used, as active or neuter, where to-day one would employ such periphrases as: donner du courage, avoir du courage. On the other hand it sometimes has the meaning of égayer. The compound resbaldir (reprendre courage) and simple baldir, baudir, also exist in O. Fr.

— Escerveler = casser la tête, faire sauter la cervelle.

Renart 13358: "Que le feu a escervelé". The form acervler also occurs in O. Fr.

— Esclistrer = faire des éclairs. Froiss Chron V. 51. "Et commença à esclistrer et à tonner". This is an interesting word. We note here that the O. Fr., in expressions relating to physical phenomena, the weather etc (cf estorer below), as well as in those relating to the playing of musical instruments etc., (cf harper, vieler etc below), was often wont to employ a simple verb or a synthetic verbal formation, where the Mod Lang. resorts to a round-about or analytic mode of expression, that is, to a periphrases of ideas. The form esclistrer is of Germ. origin; cf Eng. gister, gitter. It is interesting to add in this connection that in the Mod patois of Champagne the same simplicity of expression appears which we have shown to exist for the O. Fr. There they say eumer (from Lat. lumen) for faire des éclairs.

— Escoter = faire un écot, une dépense par moitié. Renart 3717: "Si vos di bien que porrions escoter de si à la mort".

— Escouer = priver de la queue, couper la queue à. Renart 2951: "Qui par barat l'ot escoué"

— Escuisser = faire tomber en sécouant. Renart 10430: "Par poi qu'il nel t'a escuissié".

— Esjarreter = couper les jarrets. Joinv. 325.2. "Avoit esté esjarreteez à la grant bataille".

— Esseuler = laisser seul. A et A 2962: "Quant voit qu'il est laenz bien esseulez".

— Estoier = prendre les quartiers d'été, demeurer l'été. Froiss Chron. VII. 325: "Les compagnes avoient esté en Franche et iverner et estoyer".

— Faeler = soutenir par des piliers. Aucass 12.33. "Li tors estoit faelé de lieus en lieus."

— Fameiller = avoir faim. Psaumes XLIX 12. "Se je fameilleroie ne l'diroie à tei".

— Flajoler = jouer de la flûte, du flajolet, and also conter des sornettes. Rose 9282: "Tous jors ensemble flajolés" (2 rens sur).

— Foloier = faire des folies. Rose 6565: "Le diex qui te fait foloier".

— Forconter = ~~conter~~ compter mal. Joinv. 386.8. "On avoit forconter aus Sarrazins une balence de 1000 livres". The particle

fors > *fors* > *for* was unknown in Latin in composition with verbs. In French it has entered into a small number of compounds, part of which stick in the Mod. lang., while others are replaced by the simple verb or by a periphrases.

— *Forjugier* = *juger à tort* Renart 18033: "Viant *forjugier* en tel manière"; cf. Mod. simple form *juger*

— *Forsener* = *devenir forcené*, *devenir fou*. Chev. au Lyon 1203: "Por ce tel duel par demenoit la dame, qu'ele *forsenoit* et crioit come fors del san", and several times more in same work; also cf. Rose 15780: "Li s'en corroucent et *forsenent*". This verb is preserved in Ital *forsennare*.

— *Gésir* = *être couché*, *passer la nuit*. Froiss Chron II. 63: "Et s'en vint *jésir* à Mons en Haynau". This verb from lat. *jacére*, has preserved in the Mod lang. but one or two forms, and these used principally in epitaphs as *ci-gît*. One must commonly resort to such periphrases as the above.

— *Guaer* = *marcher dans l'eau*. Voy. de Char. 559: "+++ verrez +++ la gent le rei Hugun e muillier e *guaer*", also a v. 778. This verb is ohg. *watan*, Eng. *wade*. It is to be [illegible]

gretted that it has been lost to the lang. It was a simple but very expressive word, and the periphrasis marcher dans l'eau, expresses the idea in a tame, if not to say a clumsy, manner.

— Harper = jouer de la harpe. Rois I. 16. p. 60.: "Nus guerrunes alcun ki harper sache". The Prov. agrees here with the O.Fr. It says arpar. The Ital too has the form arpeggiare, but says also suonar l'arpa. The Span. tocar el arpa and the Port tocar harpa are rather on the side of the Mod. Fr.. The form harper exists in Mod. Fr only with the meaning of 'to seize with the nails' The substantive harpeur = joueur de harpe was also general in O.Fr.. This word, which was a genuine mot populaire, has disappeared from the lang. along with the verbal form harper, and to-day one must employ the periphrasis joueur de harpe, or else resort, in more technical language, to the learned form harpiste.

— Ledangier = maltraiter de paroles. Rose 3140: "Si a apris à ledangier", and often in same poem.

— Malmetre (se) = se mettre en mauvais état, se conduire mal. Rol 3830: "Vers vus s'en est + + + malmis". As active it may also have the meaning of maltraiter, mal employer. Compounds with mal are rare at any period of the lang; cf. Mod. malveuer, maltraiter, maudire, and a few others.

— Mesamer = traiter durement; cf. Mod aimer. Jouv. 661. 5: "Et quant il l'ot bien mesamer". Cf. the form desamer which also exists in O. Fr. with the meaning of cesser d'aimer.

— Meschoir = tourner à mal, arriver malheur, cf. Mod choir. Rose 7990. "Bien voi que il vous est meschieu". The particle here in composition, mes-mé: comes from Lat minus. Its force is pejorative. There are a few of these compounds in O. Fr., most of which have become simple, that is, have lost the particle mes, in the Mod. lang.

— Meschoisir = mal choisir. Voi ai Chevl. 692 "Nz l'ai meschoisit mie".

— Mespasser = faire un faux pas; cf. Mod. passer. Lesch. & I. p. 120 "Qui mespasse s'il chiet, mors est tous jours". It may also have the meaning of séparer.

— Mespenser = avoir une basse pensée. Cf. Mod penser

Rol 1472: "Nen alley mespensant".

— Noisier = faire du bruit. Bartsch Chrest 355. "Qu'ele ne desist mot ne que n'osast noisier."

— Orguener = jouer de l'orgue, faire de la musique. Renart 6861: "Et commença a orguener", and several times more in same poem. These musical terms in O.Fr. (Cf. harper etc.) are striking examples of the simple structure of the old lang. as compared with the periphrastic character of the Mod.

— Ortier = toucher d'orties. Bartsch Chrest. 421.35: "Mais qui sent son cul ortier, Envis se tient de grater"

— Palmoier = faire tourner dans la paume de sa main. Rol 1155: "E sun espiet vait li ber palmeiant". It goes back to palma through palmicare.

— Parabattre = abattre de fond en comble. Froiss Chron X. 61: "Les Mantois vindrent derechef à Marle à l'ostel du conte et le parabbatirent". Here the par (a dat per) in composition has been lost (as in other verbs treated below) in the Mod. lang.

The O. Fr. made of the Lat. prep. per an adverb which signified beaucoup, tout-à-fait. Indeed in Lat. it had already had such an augmentative force in compounds like permagnus. This adverbial force of par is retained in the Mod. Lang. in only one instance, namely in the expression c'est par trop fort. Par, also, as a particle in composition with verbs, was very frequent in the old lang., much more so than to-day. In such compounds it had likewise the force of a superlative, a redoubling of the meaning of the simple verb. It signified entièrement, jusqu'au bout. The examples which follow emphasize this peculiarity.

— Parardoir = brûler complètement. Froiss. Chron. I 54: "Et le parardirent et abastirent."

— Parasomer = assommer complètement. Guill. de Tyr p 206: "Ceste novele les parasoma touz".

— Paravoir = avoir beaucoup. Thib. 11. p. 08. 16. "Molt paraurez le cuer nour". In all these examples we note the intensive force of par. Often when par accompanied the verbs avoir and estre, and was preceded by moult or tant, it was separated from the said verbs and reinforced rather

the preceding words *moult*, *ant*, as in the following examples: Rol 142. "Moult par ont pier le vis", ibid 3740 "Moult par est grant la peste". But in other cases it was joined to the verb and gave to it its intensive force, forming with it a single locution

— *Parconfirmer* = *confirmer tout à fait*. Froiss Chron XIII 300. (Scheler, but does not give passage) (Ste Palaye no same)

— *Parestre* = *être entièrement* Guill. de Tyr p.20. "Lors parfu toute Loiautez come cere"; cf remarks under *paravoir*

— *Parfrayer* = *payer totalement*. Froiss Chron V. 30. "Le roys engles le regardoit fortement qu'il se delivrast (= dépêchât) de parfrayer le redemption dou roy son père".

— *Parredouter* = *redouter beaucoup*. Trub. IV. 3.70. "Tant parredout son esconduisement."

— *Parsavoir* = *bien savoir*. Guill de Tyr p.346: "Lors ot joie trop grant quant il parsut que li Rois li ot faite ceste debonereté".

— *Partuer* = *tuer tout à fait*, *achever de tuer*. Partsch Chrest 32.15 "Et portoient grandes coutilles dont ils les partuoient". Cf the form *parocir* (Rois II.18.p.187) augmentative of

occur which occurs also under the variant parocrer.

— Parvrour = voire clairement. Guill de Pyr p 313: "Quant il parvorent que leur oy porporroit si grant espace"

— Parvester (se) = vaire sa toilette au complet ; cf. Mod vêtir. Froiss. Chron. II, 74: "Mout souvent leur adviut que il s'i parvestoit et apparilloit de tout point"

— Porsongnier = entourer de soins, cf. Mod. soigner Froiss. Chron. VII. 459: "Il fu si mal poursongnés de ses viaires qu'il mourut".

— Rachemmer = acheminer de nouveau. Chev. au Lion 5803. "Et l'autre part se rachemine". New formations under this head are especially frequent in Mod Fr., the prefix re merely adding to the simple verbal form the force of renewal, repetition etc. In fact it has become the custom to add familiarly to almost any verb this iterative sense by means of the particle re. In O. Fr, however, this procedure was applied to many verbs which to-day do not at all, or at least in general usage, admit of such a combination. Such verbs are commonly replaced at the present day by periphrases.

such we shall notice here. The form rachemmer is one of this kind. The usage of to-day will say rather acheminer de nouveau.

— Ragenoiller (se) = s'agenouiller à son tour. Joins. 601.4.: "Et li chevaliers si ragenoilla". In O. Fr. the particle Re in composition had, besides its iterative force, often another special meaning, unknown alike to the Lat and to the French of to-day. It often signified quant à moi, à toi etc, de mon côté, de ton côté etc., or à mon tour, à ton tour etc. It thus announced an action which takes place, in relation to another which takes place at the same time or immediately preceding it. The examples of this use are frequent in O. Fr., because the particle in this sense could be joined to any verb. The present case is an instance of this kind.

— Raler = aller de nouveau, de retour. This verb is used in the Mod lang only in those tenses and persons where aller takes the form of vais: je revais etc., reva imperative. In O. Fr. it was used in all tenses and persons; so Guill. d'Angl. p.44.: "Si rala over au moustier".

— Ramentevoir = faire ressouvenir. Fross Chron XII.

"Or leur ramentevra (le ban) quant ils entreront en vostre terre". Ramentevoir was already obsolete at the seventeenth century and is now replaced generally by the above periphrasis. It was a very expressive term, which signified etymologically remettre, ravoir dans son esprit, from re, a (ad) and mentevoir or mentavoir = mente habere.

— Ramer = aimer de nouveau. This verb is used by Voltaire (L'Enfant prodigue III. 5), but is not now recognized by the Dict. of the Academy. We meet it in Guill. d'Angl. p 82: "Le rama molt en son corage".

— Rangoisser (se) = se presser de nouveau, à son tour, se tourmenter à son tour. Cliges 2797: "Et li autre si s'an rangoissent". The simple angoisser also exists in O. Fr. in sense of presser, tourmenter.

— Rapercevoir = apercevoir de nouveau, apparaître de nouveau. Rose 18922: "Et quant les nues rapançoivent".

— Ravenir = arriver de nouveau; cf. Mod. advenir. Vieleh. XCI. 7.: "Ravint une molt grans mésaventure".

— Ravoir = avoir de nouveau. The use of this verb is restricted in Mod. Fr. to the pres. inf.. In O. Fr. it was used in all

its forms ; so in Guill d. Angl. p. 44. "Il li ra conseil demandé". Here the Mod. Fr. would say a demandé de nouveau.

— Recorroucier = se fâcher de nouveau ; cf mod. courroucer. Chev. au Lyon 1685 ; "Et vos m'en savrez mal gré si vos recorroucerez"

— Redesplaire = déplaire encore. Guill de Tyr p 328 "Mout li redesplenst se li Pur conquéissent les citez"

— Redessirer = déchirer à son tour Joins. 8.8.6. "Dieu li Peres redessira la soie cote"

— Refeir = férir de nouveau. Chev. au Lyon 3374 : "Fiert et refiert". Cf mod férir itself obsolete or defective.

— Refrener = chanter un refrain de chanson. Renart 1570 : "Gant il chantoit et refrenoit"

— Reguerdoner = guerdonner de nouveau, St. Bernart p. 166. 3. "Et il reguerdonerai".

— Reheaulmer (se) = remettre le heaume. Froiss Chron. XIV. 109. (Scheler does not cite passage, but only gives reference) (Ste Palaye Th same)

— Relaisser = laisser à son tour. Rose 7981. "Il me relest pensant et morne".

— Remander = mander de son côté. Chev. au Lyon 1877 : "Si faites tant que vos l'aiez, Et je remanderai mes genz". This

passage affords a good illustration of that peculiar use of re remarked above (p. 48, under ragenoiller). The meaning of the phrase here is not: je manderai de nouveau, but: de mon côté, je manderai mes gens. Remander was still in use at the sixteenth century. It has now grown obsolete.

— Remépaire = retomber dans quelque faute. Renart 11845. "Ules gant vos remefferez". Cf. mod. méfaire which is itself defective and very little used.

— Remenacer = menacer de nouveau. Chev. au Lyon 1686: "Et vos m'en saviez mal gré si vos recorroceriez et m'en remenaceriez".

— Remirer = regarder avec attention; cf. Mod. mirer. Rose 135: "Ai molt volentiers remiré". The simple mirer also occurs in O. Fr.; here in the Rol we find remirer 8 times, mirer 7 times.

— Renviroumer = enviroumer de nouveau. Joins. 764.7: "Que il nous renviroumerent".

— Reoignier = oindre de nouveau. Chev. au Lyon 3129: "Et sel pont rere et reoignier". This form is a frequentative.

— Reporpenser = sourpenser de nouveau. Psaumes LXXII. 4.: "Que il ne repurpenserent de lur mort"

— Rereguarder = garder sur les derrières (de son armée).
Rol 2774: "Par grant honur se fist rereguarder"; cf the noun rereguarde (retro-wardium) for arrière-garde, which occurs several times in the Rol., as at v. 574 etc. But the form arreerguarde also exists in O Fr., and occurs frequently in Villeh.

— Resaier = essayer de nouveau. Bartsch Chrest 239.16: "Le cen dont sui navrés ma bouche me resaie"

— Resaillir = sauter de nouveau, cf Mod. sailler. Rol 2085: "Isnelement li ber resailit sus". The Mod Fr. however, has also ressauter.

— Resavoir = savoir de son côté. Rose 8730. "Bien le reservent cil et dient".

— Restovoir = savoir de nouveau. Rose 10374: "Lors r'estut le peuple assembler".

— Restre = être de nouveau, être à son tour, être quant à lui. Rois I. 10. p. 35.: "E refud faite". Also cf. its use in Cheval. au Lyon 1834. "Dites li que demain au soir resoit ci". In this passage the re- of resoit has the force of quant à lui, and the sentence means "Dites-lui qu'il soit, quant à lui ce demain soir". Restre was only prog. in O. Fr.

— Resvertuer = reprendre courage ; cf. Mod. évertuer.
Renart 6999 : "Qu'il ne se puet resvertuer".

— Resvigorer = remettre en vigueur, rendre force et courage.
Froiss Chron VII. 214 : "Cil geniteur les reboutoient avant et les resviguroient".

— Saietter = tirer des flèches. Psaumes X. 2 : "Il saietent en repust les droiturers par guet". Here it has rather the force of frapper d'une flèche.

— Soloir = avoir coutume. Renart 2406 "Si faites ce que vos soloez", and very frequent in this form as in O. Fr. generally. It is perhaps one of the most frequently used verbs in O. Fr. literature. In the Rose we meet it so often that we may say it occurs on almost every page. Soloir from Lat. solere disappeared during the seventeenth century, perhaps through an unfortunate confusion with the homonym savoir (vid. Darmesteter, "Vie des Mots" p. 194). Its loss is to be regretted, for the periphrases which are now resorted to, avoir coutume, être accoutumé etc., hardly replace it to advantage.

— Transvoler = traverser en volant, cf. Mod. voler. Desch. t. I. p. 166: "Où le coq doit les Alpes transvoler" This word is a half not savant. Trans becomes tres in popular formations, sticks in learned words. The general force of the particle tres in such compounds is à travers, jusqu au bout, and by extension, beaucoup, fort. Composita in tres are quite frequent in O.Fr. Many of them fall to simple verbs in the Mod. lang.

— Travailler = être en travail d'enfant. Guill. d. Angl. p. 57: "Les terres vint, si travilla".

— Tresaler = aller au delà, s'en aller. Rol 717: "Tresvait li jurz, la noit est aserie"; also at v. 737.

— Trescorre = passer en courant; cf. Mod. courir. St. Bernard p. 157. 30: "Trescorrai in or briement etc".

— Tresmuter = jeter l'effroi, l'alarme; cf. Mod muer. Guill de Tyr p 422: "Il envoioit sa gent en diverses parties qui tresmutoient ans lointaines villes."

— Tressauter = sauter par dessus. Rol 3166: "li tressalt un roscet".

— Tressuer = suer abondamment. Renart 419: "Et mai-

talent tressue et arb'. The Mod. transsuder is a learned word and has nothing to do with O. Fr. tressuer.

— Trompper = jouer de la trompe. Froiss. Chron. XIV. 132. "Trompant et cornemusant et faisant grant feste" The change of meaning which trompper has undergone in passing into Mod. Fr., is a most interesting fact in word history. From the idea of playing the horn, as applied to quacks and mountebanks, who used this means to attract the public, and then cheated them into buying, the word has developed the meaning of 'cheat' and so 'to deceive'. In like manner we see the O. Fr. vasselet, properly le jeune vassal, lose its original meaning with the decline of feudalism, and descend so low as to become the Mod. valet. Such changes as these form a most interesting chapter in the life of words.

— Umbroier = se mettre à l'ombre. Rose 1302: "Alorent o lor amies umbroier"; and often in same form.

— Ventrillier (se) = se coucher sur le ventre. Renart 793 "En un gason s'est ventrilliez".

— Vieler = jouer du violon. Ancien 55.3 "Se qui ist une viele s'aprist a vieler"; in Rose et c. 2218 etc.; cf other terms of music treated above, as trouver harper.

— Vilener = maltraiter de paroles. Froiss Chron 7:187.8 "Ne daigne obeïr mes villene encore grandement les messages dou Saint-Père". This word sometimes has the meaning of Mod. insulter, injurier, but in other cases, as in that cited, the idea which it expresses is brought out today by the above periphrasis. Vilener, vilainer had already become obsolete in the seventeenth century.

In these (some 150) verbs treated above the important fact to be emphasized is the marked divergence between the Old and the Mod. Fr. in point of verbal structure and verbal expression. The O. Fr. is simple, synthetic; the Mod. Fr. is periphrastic, analytic. The O. Fr. expressed a given idea by a single word; the Mod. Fr. expresses the same idea by a complete phrase. The same tendency, seen here in the verb system of the O. Fr., will be shown, farther on, to exist, to a greater or less degree, in the other word categories as well.

2. Verbal or word Periphrasis, i.e. verbs which show a word or form periphrasis. Under this class of verbs two types or divisions will be noticed:
(1) The O. Fr. verb is a form periphrasis for its equivalent of the Mod. Lang. The following examples will serve as illustrations of this ~~class~~ type of verbs:

— Afubler = mettre, ôter. Voy. de Char 143. "Il les fait revestir et chapes afubler". Here the O. Fr. is the more periphrastic of the two. It employs a word or form periphrasis for the idea contained in the Mod. simpler form. We have afubler < Lat ad + fibulare = mettre < Lat mittere. The same thing is still more manifest in the further compounded form desfubler < Lat de + ex + fibulare, whose meaning is expressed in the Mod. Lang. by the simple ôter < Lat haustare frequentative of haurire; e.g. Voy. de Char 747: "Dunc desfublet ses pels".

— Amenteveir = nommer. A. et A. 2980: "Et comme mort est il amenteuz". Here the O. Fr. word elements are Lat ad + + mentem + habere, as against simple nominare for the Mod.

word. In other cases *amentevoir* may have the meaning of *rappeler à la memoire*. Cf. *ramentevoir* treated elsewhere.

— *Ataienter* = *peser*. Rose 1789: "Et me semont que je me trace vers le bouton qui m'*atalente*". *Ataienter* is made up of *ad – talentum – are* and is a verbal para-synthetic in A.

— *Cloufiche*r = *clouer*. Cass. du Chr. 57. b.: "Jhesum in alta cruz *claufisdrent*"; where *cloufiche*r is from Lat *clavum* + *figicare* (for *figere*), and *clouer* comes from the Fr. substantive *clou* (< *clavum*).

— *Derochier* = *tomber*. Voy. de Char. 546 "E suis sur les espees m'en lairai *derochier*". This form is made up from Lat *de* + *roccare*. *Tomber* is of Germ. origin, old Icand. *tumba*. The above illustrates the force of *derochier* as neuter. As actor it occurs with sense of Mod. *jeter des pierres contre*; so Rois II. 16. p. 179.: "Li l'*derochout*"

— *Encouvenancier* = *nancer*, *navrer*. Froiss. Chron. XV. 98 "Ces paroles refuseidirent li duc de Berry à non acorder sa fille et à *encouvenancier* nulle part". This form is found cf.

from Lat en (in) + convenance (convenientia) + iare. Fiancer and marier are *fidantiare and maritare.

— Encortiner = Tapisser. Bertech Chron. c. 3. "Et fust ens en la sale qui [illegible] est longue et lee de pailes sortendue ci bien encortinee". This word is a parasynthetic formed from en + cortina + are. Mod Tapisser comes from a Low Lat type *tapeciare (from Low Lat *tapecium derived from Tapes).

In these few examples, of which the list might be much extended, it is the O. Fr. that is the more synthetic. This is natural for this class of formations. As the O Fr was much more synthetic than the Mod, it abounded much more in syntheses of this kind. The Mod. lang. is the more simple in this respect

(2) There is another category of O. Fr. verbs to which attention will be called here. These are verbs which are compound at one period of the lang. and simple at another. It is a peculiar thing to notice, that O Fr composita, that is, verbs compounded with a particle, often expressed the same idea, which to-day is brought out by the

simple form of the verb alone, and *vice versa*. Indeed one of the most striking points of variance between the verb categories of the Old and the Mod. lang., is the different use made of particles in the formation of composita. The list of the particles themselves is in large part the same at both periods of the lang, but the circumstances of their combination with verbs differ widely. Two general divisions of verbs may here be noted: (a) Those which are compound in O. Fr., and with the same meaning as the corresponding simple form of the Mod. lang. (type O. Fr. *afuir* = Mod. Fr. *fuir*). The O. Fr. compositum loses its particle and falls to simple in Mod. Fr., but keeps its original meaning. This class of verbs is a very numerous one indeed in O. Fr., compounds in *a* (*ad*), *de*, *en* (*in*), and *es* (*ex*) being especially frequent. Examples are the following: under the particle *a* < *ad*, O. Fr. *apenser* = Mod. Fr. *penser*, *aplaire* = *plaire*, *afiancer* = *fiancer*, *afenir* = *finir*, *achacier* = *chasser* etc. etc.; under *de*: *debaisier* = *baiser*, *dejugier* = *juger*, *delicher* = *lécher* etc etc.; under *en* < *in* (or *inde*): *encherchier* = *chercher*, *encourir* = *courir*.

esongier = *songer* etc. etc.; under *es* < *ex*. *escandaliser* = *scandaliser*, *escherchier* = *chercher*, *esguarder* = *garder* etc.; under *por* (*pour*, *sur*) < *ad ex*. *porgarder* = *gardier*, *por-offrer* = *offrir*, *portendre* = *tendre* etc. For this large class of verbs the O. Fr. is more periphrastic than the Mod., while the verb system of the Mod lang. is more simple than that of the O. Fr.

(b.) Verbs which are simple in O. Fr. but take on a particle in composition in Mod. Fr., without change of meaning. The same idea is expressed, in O. Fr. by a simple form, in Mod. Fr. by a compound form. Examples are the following: O. Fr. *greer* = Mod. Fr. *agréer*, *noncier* = *annoncer*, *rober* = *dérober*, *eorgner* = *éloigner*, *merveiller* = *émerveiller*, *soudre* = *absoudre* etc. This phenomenon is just the opposite of the above (under (a)). Here the Mod. Fr. is more periphrastic than the O. Fr. Verbs of this class are very few in number as compared with those of (a).

Substantives.

I shall consider here a number of O. Fr. nouns, which naturally have not come down to the Mod. Lang., and for which one must instead employ a periphrasis. Among substantives, as among verbs, the old lang. often used synthetic forms where the French of to-day uses analytic ones. Accordingly, the main purpose, in the treatment of the words which follow, is to show the analytic and more periphrastic character of the Mod. Fr., as opposed to the synthetic and less periphrastic character of the old lang. A prominent feature, noticeable among the O. Fr. substantives here treated, is the frequency of diminutive terminations. The O. Fr., approaching in this respect more to the Ital., was richer in diminutives than the Mod. Lang. The diminutive suffixes are in themselves, much the same ~~as~~ at the present day, as at the thirteenth century, but they are less generally employed. Many O. Fr. diminutives in -el, -et etc., are now replaced by locutions made

ns of the simple substantive with the preposition of petit.

— Ajornée (Lat ad-*diurnata) = point du jour. The form enjornée (Lat in-*diurnata) has the same meaning. These two compounds are used without distinction in O. Fr, where the Mod Lang. generally employs the reversionary point du jour, (the modern terms aube aurore are more poetical and not in so common usage); so Ueleh CLVI. 51. "Et quant ce vint à l'ajornée", Ibid CXLVI. 5. "Qui chevauchierent + + + tres qu'à l'enjornée". Cf. with these the form esclairier which has the same meaning; so Renart 27111. "Jusqu'au demein à l'esclairier".

— Anelet = petit anneau; cf Ital. anelletto. Chev. au Lyon 1020. "Et cest mien anelet prendroiz". Such diminutives occur often in the Chev. au Lyon. The form anelet is used as late as Corneille, but is now obsolete.

— Bacquet = petite barque. Froiss Chron. Richel 2644 f° 235 v° : "Autant de gens que le bacquet pouoit porter". (Todd Froi. 1548).

— Bargette = petite barque. Guiart Roy. Lign Richel 5697

f° 325 v°. "Le roix est en une bargette"; and Froiss Chron (Scheler) II. 81. Bargette is now antiquated

— Bosquetel = petit bosquet. Bartsch Christ 426.13: "une place assez forte entre ung fossé et ung bosquetel"; and at 429.26 of same. Cf. in point of formation the Mod. coitelet; they are both double diminutives.

— Bouchette = petite bouche. Rose 1492: "Si vint +++ sa bouchette".

— Canivet = petit camp. Bartsch Christ 106.7: "De nuit canivet les coskels fis, le'ernt enseignes entre nus quant me plaiseit venir a vus".

— Chamberiere = femme de chambre. Cher au Lyon 1630. "Que certes une chamberiere ne valent tant +++ li chevalier que vos avez". This word is now obsolete. In common parlance only the periphrasis femme de chambre is heard.

— Coutelet = petit couteau. Lucas 21.13. "Gaines et couteles"; cf canivet above.

— Cuvelette = petite cuve. Froiss Chron. Reichel 2644 f° 2.7.2°. "La cuvelette ou il avoit esté baignie". Godefroy II. 409.

— Denerch = petit denier. Aucassi 21. 11. "Ki nos dona denerés."

— Drapelet = petit linge. Froiss Chron V. 275: "Et aucunes soies (sotes) femmes avoient drapelés apparillés". Drapelet is a double diminutive; cf. Mod drap-eau. It was in general use at the sixteenth century, but is now obsolete.

— Enfancegnon = petit enfant. St Bernard 2. 93. 40. "Lai atrouverent un enfancegnon". The forms enfançon enfançunch also occur in O. Fr.

— Enjornée = point du jour; vid p. 63. under ajornée.

— Entr'oil = l'espace entre les yeux. Rose 530: "Son entr'oil ne fu pas petit".

— Estoilette = petite étoile. Aucassi 25. 1. "Estoilete je te voi".

— Garce = jeune fille. Bartsch, Altfrz. Rom. u. Pastour. II. 60. 22 "Car c'est raisons ge une garce aint un garçon". The Mod. Lang. Thus resorts to the periphrasis jeune fille to express the idea of the O. Fr. garce. This example is interesting from the point of view of sere/phrases in the language,

and contributes at the same time an important bit of evidence on the subject of the life of words. The O.Fr. garce was the regular feminine of garçon. It became later the synonym of fille de mauvaises moeurs, and the lang. in such a predicament, took the word fille < lat filia, the corresponding feminine of fils, and adding to its regular meaning of 'daughter' the former sense of garce (that of 'girl' 'maid'), made of it the corresponding fem. of garçon. But the same idea which soiled garce, has in its turn tarnished the word fille in this new meaning of 'girl', 'maid', lat puella, and, in the endeavor to restore the word to its former purity, the lang. adds jeune and says une jeune fille. Even this expression is insufficient when the jeune fille in question is no longer one 'young'. In such cases the lang. goes on and adopts the singularly clumsy locution: une jeune personne (vid. Darmesteter Vie des Mots p. 10[illegible])

— Garçonet = petit garçon. Renart 16064. "Un garçonet a apelé". This word is now obsolete but is still used in familiar language and by George Sand.

— Gastelet = petit gâteau. Aucassin 21. 12. "Dont acatrons

gaitelés".

— Gemele = petite gemme. Bartsch Chrest 78.11. "Par desoul l'elme qui fu fais a gemele".

— Nalvergol = petit haubert. Bartsch Chrest. 24.18 "Un halbergol avoit vestu"

— Huset = petite porte. Renart 3347 "I'a, si facule à cel huset".

— Hutelette = petite hutte. Froiss Chron II 152 "Pour faire hutelettes pour eulx muchier".

— Joelet = petit joyau. Rose 5302. "Je ne di pas que bien n'en porte + + + un joelet".

— Leuteur = joueur de luth. Bartsch Chrest 35.16 "Et si avoit bons leuteurs". The same peculiarity is to be noted here, in periphrases of musical expressions, as in some verbs treated above; cf. vieler harper etc., at pp. 56.42, etc.

— Maçuele = petite massue. Aucass. 21.15. "D'un acatroni

+ + + macueles et rikes". It will be noted that several of these diminutives are used just at this passage of the Lucais

— Moncelet = petit monceau. Froiss Chron 11 267: "Consilliet fu que on le loia en un moncelet."

— Moniage = vie monastique. Renart 15.83: "Les leznes fet del moniage".

— Oisonet = petit oison. Renart 16617: "Ou un oisonet cras et tendre"

— Parléure = la faculté de parler Rose 18733 "Car. ci ie eussent parléure."

— Pileret = petit pilier. Rose 22226. Entre deus pierrz assez".

— Pocinet = petit poussin. Renart 15957: "O tot quanze cras pocinet". Poussin of the Mod. lang. is O. Fr. poucin < poücin < Lat pullicenus. In O. Fr. pocinet a still further diminutive idea is added; cf Mod. poulet.

— Terremoete = Tremblement de Terre. Rol 1427 "E terremoete ço i ad veirment". It occurs three times in

the Roes in same verse, III, 19, p 321. "E un terremote ... merveilles vendrad devant lui etc.;" cf. Sur terremote.

— Ventelet = petit vent. Guill d'Angl, p. 133: "Mais cf. venteles molt soues venta".

In the fifteenth century diminutive forms in -et occur with much frequency, especially in such authors as Alain Chartier and Villon.

Adjectives.

The adjective is much less generally used in French than in Latin. In a multitude of cases a Latin adjective must be rendered in French by the aid of a periphrasis formed with a substantive. So for the Lat. vas argenteum one can not say in French (at least gener-

ally) un vase argentin, but must use the periphrases un vase d'argent. The French says: la guerre des Gaules, and not as in Lat., la guerre gauloise. So in the matter of adjectives the French lang. is in general more periphrastic than the Latin. As between the old and the Mod. Fr. we notice a number of cases where the one is more periphrastic than the other. These cases are the following.

— Angoisables = plein d'angoisse. Rol 301. "E li quens Guenes en fut mult angoisables". This form, from Lat. angustiabilis, occurs frequently in the Rol. It has not come down to Mod. Fr. We must now employ a periphrasis like the above.

— Chasquejornal = quotidien. St Bernart p 572 "Ki nos donst nos bain chasquejornal". This locution is composed of two elements of the popular lang. chasque (< quisque) and jornal (< diurnale). The Lat. synonym quotidianus > quotidien is alone employed to-day. It exists also in the O. Fr. We meet the form cotidian in the Rose. In the above expression used by St Bernard, the O. Fr. shows a word or form periphrasis.

— Lekeniz = coniz de kinz. Renart 16759 "Renart qui estoit deplaiez".

— Enchaniz = tout blanc. Rol I. 12 p 38 "Jo suis mult enveiéliz e enchaniz". The form is from Lat incanus.

— Faites = bien fait. Rose 1250. "Faitisse estoit et ornanz".

— Foloiable = disposé à la folie. Rose 20163. "Et inconstans et foloiables".

— Forcenable = sujet à folie. Rose 4916: "C'est raison toute forcenable". It may also have the meaning of fou furieux.

— Graignor = plus grand. Rol. 977 "Graignur fais porter par gie". The Lat grándior gave grandre, and grandiórem graignor in O. Fr.. But few such synthetic comparatives were preserved. Others are alcor = plus haut, gensor = plus gent, i.e. plus gentil.

— Molt (moult, mult) < multum = beaucoup (de). Rol I. v. 108. "E li reis David si dist. muiz mals ad fait David encuntre sa gent e encuntre son peple". This word, of so common occurrence in O. Fr., has wholly disappeared from the lang. Its loss is to be regretted. The periphrases beaucoup (de), a word or form periphrases, from Lat. bellus colpus

(for *colaciones*), made its appearance about the fourteenth century, and at the sixteenth, had driven out *molt*. It is no longer found except in some patois where it is pronounced *mou*. *Moit*, besides its use as an indefinite adjective, was also an adverb in O. Fr., and now has only that force in those provinces where the influence of the patois has preserved the form.

— *Pesme* = *très mauvais*. Fr. Alex. 96.e "Mais ore vei si dures e si *pesmes*". *Pesme* is from the Lat. *pessimum*. The irregular and organic superlatives of the Lat have left but few traces in French, at least in Mod. Fr. In the O. Fr. period some forms of this kind were still in use. *Pesme* above will serve as a good example. Others are *altisme* = *très haut* (as in Rol 2708), *seintisme* = *très saint*, *altissimum*, *sanctissimum*, etc. Instead of such synthetic superlative forms, the Mod. Lang. adopts periphrases as above indicated. These forms were not numerous. At the sixteenth century, under Ital. influence, some few others appeared, and it is due to this influence that such forms as *grandissime*, *sérimissime* are still used at the

present day. But from the seventeenth century a reaction set in which prevented the further propagation of such forms.

— Perrin (< petrinus) = de pierre. Voy. de Char. 631: "Herbergai les ersein en mes cambres perines", and several times more in same poem. In this example the O. Fr. follows as yet the spirit of the Lat. The Mod. Lang. adopts the periphrasis with the substantive.

— Rechiable = qui peut retomber. Rose 7714: "C'est par naissance rechéable". The majority of compounds with the suffix -abilis have remained in Mod. Fr. But several of them, like forsenable, folviable above, (cf. also forms like pardurable = qui dure toujours), have disappeared, and in their place modern usage resorts to ideal or phrase periphrases.

— Prestuit = tous. Cliges 319: "Et li baron prestuit se tesent"; cf. also ibid. 2094: "Mais prestuit li esen lor mantent". Prestuit is a word or form periphrasis for tous. It represents Lat trans + totis: ~~tr. tot totus~~.

— Ventrez = qui a un gros ventre. Renart 10775: "N'en pot issir tant fu ventrez".

Numeral Adjectives. Under the head of numeral adjectives two or three peculiarities may be noted. 1) In the expression for a given date or year, the O.Fr. may throw in a conjunction et or a preposition de, where the Mod. Lang. does not allow them: so in the following passage, Decca t. I. p. 60.27. "Le jeudi jour XXVIIIe de novembre l'an MCCCIII, XX et puis deux". 2) We find the use of trois vinze dis for soixante-dix: so Rois I. 6. p. 23.: "En ocist Deus des maistres de la terre trois vinze dis". Here the old lang. is the more periphrastic. On the other hand the old Fr. employed as well the simple Latin derivatives: septante (70), uitante (80), nonante (90) (cf. also the Ital.) where to-day periphrases are resorted to. Uitante disappeared at or after the sixteenth century. Septante and nonante are still heard only in certain provinces. So for these three numerals the Celtic tradition, of counting by multiples, has proved stronger than the Lat.

3) Amedeux, andoi etc = tous les deux, l'un et l'autre. The variants of this word are very numerous. Godefroy cites 21 different forms. All the provinces of the Langue d'Oïl had a locution which went back immediately to Lat. ambo

It was the form *ambes* and signified *tous les deux*, *les deux*, *tous deux ensemble*; so Rol 2931: "Ad *ambes* mains les chevels de sa teste" (commencet à detraire). But this word *ambes* was more usually joined to the numeral *deux*, and was contracted with it so as to form locutions like the following: in Burgundy *ambedoi*, *andoi*, *andui*; in Normandy and Picardy *ambedui*, *ambdui*, *amedui*, *andui*, *endui* etc. All these variants and others which might be mentioned, has in general the meaning of *tous les deux*. They could be construed directly with the noun as adjective, so Rol 2240: "Cuntre le ciel *ambesdous* ses mains junt"; or apart from the noun as pronoun, so ibid. 1094: "*Ambedui* unt merveillus vasselage". These forms are met with at every step in O. Fr. literature. Variants like *ambedui* and *andui* often follow each other in successive lines for variety. This is especially noticeable in the Renart. In the Rose *ambedui* occurs 8 times, *andui* 10 times.

Adverbs.

A large number of the simple adverbial forms of the Latin (e. g. *raro*, *passim*) have wholly disappeared in French, as often also in all the Rom. Langs., and have been replaced by adverbial compounds of a more or less periphrastic character. Thus, for example, Lat *mox* has been replaced by such periphrases as *bientôt*, *sur le champ*, *à l'instant*. *Saepe* has given way to *souvent* (< *sub inde*) cf. Ital *sovente*. *Paulatim* has disappeared before *peu à peu*, cf. Ital *poco a poco*, Prov. *cada pauc*; *cras* before *demain* (< *de mane*); *ut* before *comme* (< *quo modo*), cf Ital *come*; etc. Latin adverbs formed from adjectives, that is, those in *-e* and *-ter*, have, the former with few exceptions, the latter wholly, disappeared in French. In their place the lang. builds up a periphrastic formation from the corresponding adjective compounded with the ablat. form *mente*: so Fr. *clairement* < *clara mente* for Lat *clare*. So generally, in spite of some few exceptions, (cf *ubi* > *où*, *ibi* > *y*), we may lay down the rule that the French

tends to reject the simple adverbs of the Latin, and to build up in their place periphrastic forms of its own.

As between the O. Fr. and the Mod. Fr. the same tendency may be noted. It is this that concerns us more nearly here. The Mod. Fr. is, in its system of adverbs or adverb-phrases, often more periphrastic than the old lang. Thus the simple form sempres of the O Fr. has been driven out by the locution toujours. The old lang. said hui (< hat hodie) where to-day the only round-about combination aujourd'hui (< ad illum diurnum de hodie) is employed. The Mod. Fr. uses at times a word or form periphrases, at others a phrase periphrasis for the simpler O. Fr. form. Exceptionally too the O Fr may be more periphrastic than the Mod.

— A delivre = librement, promptement. Chev. au Lyon 203. "En tel (manier), s il vos plest, a delivre que por vos vuel morir et vivre". This adverb-phrase of the old lang. is a periphrases for the Mod. form.

— Ains = auparavant. Pass du Cr. 56.a. "Pilat que ains

len uol Eausar". Ains is the Lat ante. Auparavant is a locution built up from three words au + par + avant, which in their turn represent Lat ad illum, par, ab-ante. The Mod Lang thus employs a word or form periphrasis for the simple form of the O Fr. Ains was also a prep. in O. Fr. with meaning of avant.

— Alques (< aliquid) = un peu. Rot 3459: "Veirs les chevels a alques brun le vis", and very frequently in O. Fr.

— Ancui = encore ce jour, dans ce jour. A et A 1362: "C'ancui auray celle teste tranchie." The variants of this word are numerous, We meet encui, encoi, enki etc. They come from Lat ante hodie.

— Annuit = cette nuit. Voy de Char 467: "Si annuit mais vus oi de police parler", and several times more in same poem, where the form anquenuit also occurs. Annuit is from Lat ad-noctem, or perhaps has nocte.

— Antan = l'année dernière. Froiss. Chron XV, 178. "Des antens mes besongnes furent toutes prestes pour venir en Engleterre". This form, which is from Lat ante annum, was in full use at the sixteenth century. Rabelais uses

it. It is now antiquated.

— Céans = ici dedans. Chev. au Lyon 3595. "Por ce céans sui au prison". Céans is from Lat ecce-hac intus. Ici dedans represents ecci-hic de de intus. Céans was the opposite of ceans (cf below). It was very common in the old lang, was often used at the seventeenth century, and is even seen at the present day. So Victor Hugo says, Hernani I. 3.: "Mes jeunes cavaliers, que faites-vous céans?". But in ordinary language the word is now obsolete.

— Chalt pas = vite. Rois I. 3 p. 7. "E Samuel chalt pas se leva" This locution is found very frequently in the Rois, where it occurs no less than 37 times. Chalt pas, which meant properly d un pas chaud, expressed the same general idea as the locution isnel le pas (cf below). At the present day one says simply vite. In this case it is the O.F. that employs the periphrasis. This is the less frequent.

— Com longuei = combien de temps. First used in St Alexis 17.c.: "Mars jo ne sais com longues i conversei". The Mod. lang. employs prepositions to denote the relation of words to each other.

— Conquerrantment = à la façon d'un conquérant, en conquérant. Rol 2867: "Conquerrantment si ~~[illegible]~~ finerent li ber".

— Demaneis = à l'instant, sur le champ. Rol 3419: "De lur espies fierent demaneis". And at Renart 4763 we meet the variant demanors. It is from de manu ipsum.?

— Effréement = à grand effroi. Joinv. 2463. "Et s'enfuerent effréement".

— El = autre chose. Chev. au Lyon 3080. "Et cil qui ne demandoit el". El is from aliud.

— Endementres = pendant ce temps-là. Rol 1396: "La bataille est adurée endementres". This form probably comes from lat. in-dum-intra. It could sometimes have also the meaning of alors. It disappeared after the sixteenth century.

— En es le pas = vite, promptement. Chev. au Lyon 4939 "Et cele dit en es le pas". It is also written as one word, e.g. Guill d'Angl. p 46: "Tout son Tresor enesle pas Devant lui aporter commande". This adverbial expression represents

Lat. in ipso illo passu. It is not to be confused with the similar locution, of like meaning, senes le pas (cf below)

— Ensurquetot = surtout. Rol 294: "Ensurquetot si ai je vostre soer"; cf also Aucass. 620 ensurquetot. It is from Lat in-super-quod-totum. The old lang. shows a form or word periphrases

— Envers = sur le dos, and its opposite adenz (ad-venter) = sur la face. These two O. Fr. words may sometimes be rendered in the mod. lang. by renversé and prosterné respectively. But there are often cases where such words do not express fully the idea in question, and where the above periphrases would rather be employed; so e.g. in Rol. 1624: "Li uns gist sur l'altre e envers (sur le dos) e adenz (sur la face)"; so also in Rose 2843. "Une hore envers, autre ore adens" (= sur le ventre). This latter word has survived in the Ital. word addentare; cf also O. Fr. adenter.

— Envoiz (invitus) = malgré soi, contre son gré. First occurs in St Leger 17.a. "Envoiz le fist non volunters".

— Enz (intus) = dedans. Rol. 160 "Les dis messages ad fait enz hoteler". Here it is a word periphrasis (in-de-

intus) that the Mod lang. employs. Enz, of which we have seen the compound ceans above, had principally the force of an adverb. It was afterwards used also as prep. with meaning of dans. Then, after having helped to form the prep. dans and the adverb dedans, it disappeared from the language.

— Escordosement = du fond du coeur. Rol. 3099. "Recremet Dieu mult escordusement"; from ex-*cordosa-mente.

— Espoir = peut-être. Chev. au Lyon 1064: "Espoir si ne fui pas si sage". This adverb is of very frequent use in O. Fr. In the Rose we meet it some 44 times. The present case is an interesting example of periphrases in the Mod. lang. Espoir was the first pers. sing. of the verb esperer, and so meant properly j'espère, j'attends. It then took as adverb the sense of mod. peut-être.

— Estrosement = à toute bride, à l'abandon. Aucass 10.14: "Se l'en mannent tot estrousement pris". This form is from the type *ex-trorsum-mente.

— Hoi (or Hui) = aujourd'hui. Rol 1191: "Felons Francois hoi justerez as nos". This word is found as late as La Fon-

taine, but it has survived to the present day only in the judicial locution ce jour d'hui, and in the periphrasis au-jourd'hui which properly means au jour d'aujourd'hui.

— Hoimais (or huimais) = dès aujourd'hui, désormais. Chev. au Lyon 119: "Mes je ne conterai huimes". The locution des ore mais also existed in O.Fr.

— Illeuc (< Lat illo loco) = là (< Lat illac). Rol 332: "Mais li quens Guenes illoec ne voldist estre". Illec is still another variant. The O.Fr. is here a word or form periphrasis.

— Iréement = en colère, tout furieux, de mauvaise humeur. Rose 3086: "Je respondi iréement."

— Isnel.le) pas = vite, promptement. Rois I. 9, p. 30.: Isnele pas le trouverez". The first part of this locution comes from the old Germ. snel. So the expression means properly le pas précipité. The article was inserted or not, more commonly not, or joined to the preceding word isnel. The variants are inele pas, ignele pas etc. ~~Here~~ the O.Fr. is periphrastic. Cf en es le pas above.

— Jus (< Low Lat jusum) = en bas, à terre. Rol. 2291: "Jus a

ses piez si l'ad Tresturnet mort".

— Leans = là-dedans. Cher au Lyon 206. "Car ou leans entres estoi"; and often in same poem. It is used very frequently throughout the O. Fr. (some 38 times in the Renart). It is found as late as La Fontaine.

— Lors = alors, à ce temps-là. Cliges 69: "Del roi Artu qui lors regnoit". As late as the seventeenth century lors was thus used as adverb of time, where now the compound alors is employed (cf below puis for depuis). Lors survives in the expressions pour lors, dès lors, lors de, lors que.

— Lues = aussitôt, tout de suite. Floir et Blancefor 1ᵉ vers. 220: "Nus d'aus deus chose ne savoit que lues à l'autre ne disoit". With this word cf. Prov. luec, Span. luego, all from Lat. locus.

— Mar (< Lat male) = par malheur à la male heure, mal à propos. It occurs frequently in the Rol., as 196: "Ja mar crerez Marsilie". It may in other cases have the meaning of simple mal. (Cf. buer = bien, à propos etc.)

— Oan (< Lat hoc anno) = cette année, à présent. Renart 9641. "Oan en mai ferai mon clain".

— Ongues = jamais. Desch t. I p 706. "Ongues n'y poi une flourette avoir". Here the Mod Fr is a word periphrasis for the Old. We have Lat unquam = Lat jam magis.

— Orains (< Lat ora ante) = tout à l'heure. Renart 1437. "Orains songé un songe estrange".

— Outre (< Lat ultra). Outre used as particle in forming compounds has given some few verbs like outreuidier, outrepasser, outrepeser etc. As a proper adverb it is often employed in O. Fr. in the sense of the Mod. locution plus loin; so Froiss Chron II. 70. "Et un petit oultre (un peu plus loin) il viennent un haut moustier". Here the Mod. lang is manifestly periphrastic. Furthermore outre, after certain verbs of placing and carrying, formed locutions in O Fr., which are no longer current to-day. So the expression mettre outre had often the meaning of prétendre, e.g. Froiss Chron. X. 46. "Il disoit soutenoit et voloit mettre oultre que + + +". Here the old lang. is periphrastic. The same is true in the following locution: porter outre in the sense of accomplir, soutenir

ekemper, e. g. Froiss Chron XV. 129: "Car autrement ils ne l'oseroient accepter ne *porter oultre*". But *porter outre* may also have the meaning of *faire surmonter des difficultés*, *garantir des conséquences*; so in Froiss Chron XVI. 144: "De tout ce que naistre et venir en pourra, je vous en *porteray oultre*.

— *Car po* = *à peu près*, *peu s'en faut*. Chev au Lyon 98 94: "Que *par po* de duel ne s'ocient". and often in this work.

— *Petitet* = *très peu*. Guill d'Angl. p. 84.: "Or entent je *petitet* mult doucement".

— *Pieça* = *il y a longtemps*. Chev. au Lyon 0382. "Je le savoie bien *pieça*"; and frequently. *Pieça* is for *piece a* < lat *petium habet*. We meet the expression *grant piece a* (Cligès 2252). *Pieça* lived till the seventeenth century. It is used by La Fontaine. But to-day the periphrasis must be used. Cf. *posa* below.

— *Plus que le pas* = *très vite*. Renart 12028. "A lui en vint *plus que le pas*". Cf. *isnel le pas* above.

— *Posa* = *longtemps*. Voy de Char 218. "*Pos'at* ke je n'i fui", where in the mod. lang. one must say *il y a longtemps* or *depuis longtemps*.

— Puis = dehors. Villeh CVI. 29. "Qui fu en Constantinoble puis que li pelerin i vindrent."

— Quant = combien. Rol 2650: "Cuntes e duc i ad bien ne sai quant". The Mod. Fr. represents lat quomodo bene. The Ital. and Span. are on a par with the O. Fr. quant. This word was still in use at the sixteenth century. Rabelais uses it.

— Sempres = toujours, aussitôt. Rol 3598. "Receif crestientet et pui t'amerai sempres". This word is lat semper. The s. final is an inorganic element, due probably to analogy with such forms as volontiers, primes < voluntarios, primas. Sempres at first meant toujours (tous-jours) which was the original meaning of lat semper. Aussitôt sur le champ was a later and derived meaning.

— Sevals, sevrans = du moins. Chev au Lyon 1671: "Sel lessiez sevrans non de honte".

— Soventes foiz = souvent. Is first met in Ch. Alexis 49.a: "Soventes fez lor vint grant doi mener".

— Sus (< *susum) = dessus. Rol 2708: "Sunt-munte

sus el païs altieme". Cf also Guill d Anol. 277: "Mas tant par aventure ala que sus que jus que cnà que là". Sus has remained in the expression courir sus and in the compounds dessus, par dessus, cf jus above.

— Toute nuit = toute la nuit. Villeh CXLVI, 44. "Si avient esté chevauchiés toute nuit." This difference between the old and Mod. Fr. was general. The O. Fr. said tous jours, tous hommes etc. for tous les jours, tous les hommes.

In closing this discussion on adverbs a few words ~~on~~ respecting the special adverbs of affirmation and negation may be in place. The old lang. had the two adverbs of affirmation which the Mod lang. has: oïl and si. And in general the same distinction was made in their use as at the present day. The French and Prov. made much less frequent use of si than the other Rom. Langs. Ordinarily it was employed in French, or rather O. Fr., in immediate opposition with non and when one wished to reply to a negative asser-

tion or a question which implied doubt. However this rule was not fixed, and we often find, especially in the oldest periods, oïl employed where si should rightly stand, si is the Lat sic, and oïl the Lat hoc ille. Now it is to be observed that in the Mod. Lang. si is banished from official conversation, in cases where it is otherwise employed to destroy a preceding negation. There it is considered disrespectful, and so recourse is had to a fixe-phrase like je vous demande bien pardon.

The O. Fr. oïl (mod Fr oui) is the affirmative adverb of the third pers. which has driven out the others. At first people said o je, o nous etc., according as the pers. and number of the verb varied. So the construction originally was: "vens-tu? o je", "vent-il? oïl" etc. Further than this, and this is the point of interest here, the form o had sometimes of itself the meaning of mod Fr oui. We meet such expressions as "ne dirt ne o ne non"; so, for example, Bartsch Chrest. 21.12. "Ne deras mais ne o ne nun". This is on a par with the Prov. oc (at least the old Prov.; the Mod. Prov. has oi and oüi along side

of the older oc). Both are less Gentlemanlike than the Mod. Fr. oui. But more often, or at least later on, instead of thus construing o absolutely, it was joined to the personal pronouns as indicated above.

As the corresponding negative adverb to oïl, the old lang. had a similarly formed word, namely: nen ïe, nennil or nenni. Nen was the negation non, and il was the pronoun; so, for example, Bartsch Chrest. 157.32, "Dites moi se qui m'en savez? Nennil". This a form peri-phrasis in the Old Fr. which is not at the present day generally resorted to. The simple non is now the general form. Nennil lived till the sixteenth century when it was abandoned to the satyrs. Molière and La Fontaine, to be sure use it later on, but only when they affect to imitate familiar or rustic language. And likewise to-day, it is banished from elevated style, and not heard unless in the provinces or in very intimate conversation.

Prepositions.

The most important of the simple Latin prepositions have been retained as such in French. Those which have disappeared, are such as ex, which lives on only in verbal composition, or secundum, which survived during the O.Fr. and was later given up. But such losses as these the lang. has more than made good by its system of new creations under this head. These new formations are, for the most part periphrases. They may be built up in several ways: 1) by the union of two Latin preps., e.g. avant = ab ante, devers = de versus (cf. Ital dopo = de post); 2) by the union of an adverb used as prep. and a prep. or another adverb, e.g. dans = de intus, derrière = de retro; 3) by the union of a prep. with a pronoun, e.g. avec = apud hoc; 4) by the union of an adjective used as prep., and a prep. or another adjective, e.g. après = ad pressum, malgré = malum gratum; 5) by the union of a perf. pass. part. with an adverb, e.g.

hormis = foras missum. By such methods the French comes to possess a large number of semiphrastic (from the standpoint of the Latin) locutions having the force of verbs.

As between the O.Fr. and the Mod. Fr., the prepositions or prepositional phrases of the former are in the main the same as those of the latter. In some few cases, however, differences are met with which offer interesting examples of periphrasis. Such are the following.

— Avers = vis-à-vis de, à côté de. Rose 1248. "Comme la lune est avers les autres estoiles". Avers is from Lat adversus. Here the Mod. lang. uses a periphrasis.

— Coste à coste de = à côté de. Rose 196. "Une autre ymage i ot assise coste à coste de convoitise". The Old lang. is here the more periphrastic.

— Dedesuz = sous. Rol. 2705. "Lur chevals laissent dedesuz un olive". The O.Fr. employs here a form periphrasis.

— Dedevant = devant. Rol. 2576: "Dedevant lui sa maniere Bramimunde pleurt e crieit". Same remark as above.

— Dejoste = à côté de, le long de. Marie de Fr. 5-8. "Dejoste lui o fardesten e assist." Cf. also at v. 1809 of same

poem the form "joste lui" = près de lui.

— Endroit (moi) = pour ce qui (me) regarde, quant à. Rose 15: "Car endroit moi ai-je fiance que songe soit sénéfiance". Endroit is lat in-directum. The mod. substantive is the same word.

— Lez (< lat latus) = près de. Rose 278: "Quant je vi lez moi nolui". However, près de was not unknown in O.Fr. Joinv., for example, uses it. Lez has survived in expressions like: "Passy lez Paris", Poitiers lez Dieppe".

— Ouant = en présence de. Froiss Chron V. 306: "Et jura ouant tous les amis dou connestable que + + +". This is a good illustration of periphrases in the mod. lang. Ouant is lat audiente, or here audientibus.

— Voiant = sous les yeux. Rol 287: "Desfi les en, sire, vostre oriant"; and cf. Chev. au Lyon 3858: "Veiant moi en a deux ocis", where = en présence de, à la vue de.

— Res à res de = à ras de, au niveau de. Villeh LXVIII. 7: "Ensi s'en alèrent li baron res à res de Constantinoble."

Conjunctions

In few provinces of word domain has a more striking change taken place in the passage from Latin ~~to French~~, than in that of the conjunctions. Numerous Latin conjunctions, apparently the most [illegible] sensable, certainly the most frequently used, have wholly disappeared; so *ut*, *sed*, *autem*, *ergo*, [illegible] and many others. In place of these simple forms the French has, to a large extent, built up such composita as *ainsi* (< Lat *aliud sic*), or those followed by *que* (< Lat *quod*) whence such periphrases in the ~~Mod.~~ Fang. as *afin que*, *de sorte que*, *avant que*, *parce que*, *cependant que*, *tandis que*, etc. etc.

Between the old and the Mod. Fr., while the differences, from the point of view of periphrasis, are not generally prominent, there are some few peculiarities which merit classification here.

— *Ains que* (< Lat *antes* + *quod* [*quam*]) = *avant que*

(< Lat ab + ante + quod). Rol 2035. "Ainz que Rollans se seit apercéut". The Mod. Locution is here a form semiprisa-sis for the O.Fr. The O.Fr. form was still in use at the sixteenth century, Rabelais uses it.

— Coment que = quoique. Boiss. Chron. V. 461: "Coment que la besoingne ne soit tournée à vostre gré". In this case the O.Fr. expression is a semiprasis for the Mod., coment (or comment) being Lat quomodo + inde.

— En tant dementres com = pendant que. Ft. Alexis 67. a. "En tant dementres com il iloc out sis"; and at 100.c. of the same poem. We also meet dementres que with same sense, as Chev. au Lyon 4799: "Et dementres que ele est ici".

— Ja soit ce que = bien que, quoique. Joinv. CXL.: "Nous voulons que il (ces serments) soient seis en pleine assise devant touz, et clers et lais, chevaliers et serjans, ja soit ce que il aient juré devant nous. This O.Fr. periphrasis lived on in the lang. till the sixteenth century. Beginning with that time its form and orthography underwent a change and it appears as jaçoit que. In this form it lived on into the seventeenth century. Bossuet uses it, and Furetière mentions it as

his Dictionary, with the proviso, however, that "on ne le dit plus qu'au Palais". From that time it disappeared, even from judicial language.

— Puis que = depuis que Villeh CVI, 29: "Qui fu en Constantinoble puis que li pelerin i vindrent".

— Presque (lat. intro-usque) = jusqu'à ce que. Voy de Chev. 5: "Ja n'en prendrai mais fin presque j'aurai vüh". Variants are Tosque, Trusque.

Interjections

In the formation of interjections, the French in particular, as also the Rom. Langs. in general, has shown a somewhat astonishing creative power. Especially in the matter of oaths and terms of malediction are these new creations noticeable. Periphrastic locutions serving as interjections are built up from: 1) subst. + subst., e.g. morbleu i.e. mort(de) dieu, corbleu, i.e. corps(de)dieu. We meet in O. Fr. such expressions as por Dieu cor, por le cuer bleu etc.; so Renart 1243 "Por le cuer bleu ca mors cobe". — 2) prep + subst., e.g. parbleu i.e. par dieu; 3) interjection + adjective, e.g. he + las = hélas; 4) adjective + subst., e.g. sacrebleu, i.e. sacré dieu, etc.; not to speak of such creations as 'sacré nom d'un chien!'.

Mention may be made in particular of one interjection which is of interest here from the point of view of O. Fr. versus Mod. Fr. The form Ruche, which appears also as Cruche etc, occurs frequently in O. Fr.

as an interjection. Its meaning is not always clear or definite, but it often has just the force of Mod. Fr. *vous savez*. In such cases the Mod. Fr. is semi-emphatic. E.g. for example, in the following passage one would employ to-day the above semi-phrase: Partsch Cursf. 97.31: "Alés *kieles*, bran kere kiene atenkrement."

Part II

Remarks on Periphrasis in Italian

In the preceding study of Periphrasis in French, the mode of treatment was comparative. The comparison was made between the O. Fr. on the one hand and the Mod. Fr. on the other. The O. Fr. was made the basis or starting point, and from it a series of comparisons was instituted with the Mod. Lang. which showed in what particulars the structure of the one was more periphrastic than that of the other. That is, as before remarked, periphrasis is always comparative. The term is a relative one. A given form or locution is periphrastic only as it relates to or is compared with, another which is more simple.

In the remarks which are to follow on Periphrasis in Italian a basis of comparison will likewise be assumed, but this basis of comparison will not be

The O. Ital. We can not speak here of O. Ital. versus Mod. Ital. in the same way that we have spoken of O. Fr. versus Mod. Fr. An old lang. does not exist for the Ital. in the same sense that it exists for the French. At the Thirteenth century, when the French was still a semi-synthetic language, the Ital. was already, in point of grammatical structure, practically what it is to-day. The differences which existed concern some, for the most part popular, words and forms only. Thus a study of periphrasis between Old and Mod. Ital., would not yield the fruitful results it does in case of the French. It might indeed bring out some few points of interest. Such, for example, would be the use of quale in O. Ital. for Mod. il quale as in Pulci Morgante Maggiore 11. 47., where the Mod. lang. is periphrastic.

The present remarks concern the Mod. Ital. only. It is made the basis. From this basis some comparisons are made with the Mod. Fr. on points which are of interest as showing the periphrastic character of the one or the other lang. These remarks are general only and partake rather of the nature of hints or suggestions. They are somewhat arc-

tical or popular in character, and are the result mainly of personal observation in connection with the spoken language.

The Italian language is in general less periphrastic than the French. Its structure is less analytic. It often employs simple forms or synthetically composed forms where the French resorts to more round-about or analytic modes of expression. This difference might almost be assumed a priori. The syntax of the Ital., at least of the literary Ital., developed under the influence of the Latin in a way that the French did not, and traces of this influence are noticeable in its preference for participial or gerundial, and infinitival constructions, as well as in its tendency to artistically constructed periods as opposed to the greater clearness and simplicity of the French sentence.

I shall speak first of some cases in which the Ital is periphrastic and the French is not, or at least less so. If one goes from Paris to Rome, and, being arrived, finds himself accosted next day by some such remark as: A fatto colazione?, he can hardly help being impressed with the feeling that the two langs. approach in

different ways the expression of the idea in question. The French employs the verbal form déjeuner < lat dis-jejunare, that is, a synthetic mode of expression. The Ital. on the other hand resorts to a periphrasis (a parase periphrasis or periphrasis of ideas) and says far colazione.
In the expression for: 'to thee and thou (a person)' the Ital employs the following periphrasis: dare del tu (ad alcuno). The French says simply tutoyer. The use of the partitive-article (so called) in this locution of the Ital is not in agreement with the general tendency of the lang. in this respect, since the Ital employs in general the partitive-article much less extensively than the French. Again where the Ital. uses the periphrasis tirare in dietro the French says simply reculer, 'to move back, or along'.

In the use of prepositions or prepositional phrases the Ital is sometimes periphrastic as compared with the French. Thus in the Ital avanti di me = Fr. devant moi, the expression avanti di is a periphrasis for the simpler Fr. form devant. So we find the same peculiarity in such expressions as. Ital prima di me = Fr. avant moi, Ital appresso di lei =

Fr. *après vous*, Ital. *davanti alla casa* = Fr. *devant la maison*, Ital. *in quanto a me* = Fr. *quant à moi*, etc. Further, the Ital. sometimes employs *da* < Lat. *de-ad*, where the French has simple *a* < Lat. *ad*. In examples like Ital. *casa da vendere* (Lat. *domus vendenda*) = Fr. *maison à vendre*, Ital. *macchina da cucire* = Fr. *machine à coudre*, Ital. *carta da scrivere* = Fr. *papier à lettres*, the Ital. is, from the point of view of word or form periphrasis, periphrastic as compared with the French. In case of the frequent use of *da* where the French uses simple *de* the same remark would apply. A similar peculiarity is seen in expressions like Ital. *una lira al volume*, *una volta al mese* = Fr. *un franc le volume*, *une fois par mois*. Then the Ital. possessive adjective is periphrastic as compared with the corresponding Fr. form, so Ital. *il vostro*, *la mia* = Fr. *votre*, *ma* etc.

The above are a few points in which the Ital. may be regarded as periphrastic, as compared with the French. The opposite condition, however, is a much more noticeable and more general feature. We shall now consider some cases of this kind, that is, those which show the French

to be periphrastic, as compared with the Ital.

One of the most striking features of the vocabulary of the Ital. is its system of suffixes. These modify in a variety of ways the idea expressed by the primitive form or term. They have a diminutive augmentative or pejorative force, and their number is somewhat astounding. It affects not only substantives, but adjectives, verbs and adverbs as well. In this extraordinary capacity which the Ital possesses, of forming derivatives of new meaning by the aid of suffixes, is found a notable variation from the French. The French employs suffixes as well, but not to the extent practiced by the Ital. In many cases it is obliged to use a periphrasis for the synthetic form of the Ital. The following examples will illustrate this fact. The Ital. takes the simple form camera, and by the addition of the augmentative suffix -one, forms the word camerone which means 'a very large room'. The French has not this facility. To express this idea it must resort to a periphrasis and say (une) très grande chambre. So the Ital. forms the word ricone, to render which the French must say something like (un) homme très riche. In like manner [illegible]

a suffix of opposite meaning, The Ital builds up the form vagon-cino, as in the following passage "E voi prohaw a rimettere i vagoncini con mille riguardi", De Amicis "Cuore", p. 114. Here again the French must employ a periphrasis like petit wagon. From the one word casa (house) alone, the Ital., by means of different suffixes, often even by a doubling of the same, builds up, (according to Blanc. Ital. Gram. p. 163) as many as 27 new formations. For the most of these the French has no equivalent term at all and has to resort to a periphrasis more or less awkward, and more or less exactly rendering the sense of the Ital. form. How will the French render or replace the graceful and delicate shade of meaning in Ital. words like manina 'a soft, delicate little hand', vocina 'a soft sweet voice', etc? It can at best only attempt it, like the English, by means of periphrasis. To illustrate the doubling up of suffixes in the Ital., we may take a form like pezzettino. Here the base of the derivative is pezzo 'piece', and to this two diminutive suffixes (the same thing occasionally in F. also; cf. roitelet) -etto and -ino are added. Thus a form is built up whose

idea the French must express periphrastically and say something like *without peter moreau*. Further under the head of adjectives, the Ital. says, in speaking of the weather, "fa un tempo *frescetto* oggi". To render this idea the French must employ a periphrasis like *un peu frais*; so also Ital *bochettino* = fr *un tout petit peu* etc. From the simple adverbial form *bene*, the Ital builds up *benino benone*, (*benissimo*). The French uses periphrases like *assez bien*, *très bien*, *fort bien*, *largement bien*. The above are a few examples among a hundred which illustrate the periphrastic character of the French in this regard.

The use of the *partitive-article* (or partitive substantive) is restricted in Ital. as compared with French. Or we may say that its use in Ital is rather an obstruction in French it is not. The Ital., in case of the familiar figure of speech "to carry coals to Newcastle", says *portare acqua al mare*, the French says *porter de l'eau à la mer*.

Under verbs we may note a few among many interesting examples. The Ital. has the form *annottare*, meaning 'to grow dark', 'get dark or dusk'. The French has

only the periphrasis *le faire nuit* (the Ital may say as well *si fa notte* along side of *annotta*). In like manner the Ital says *ammalare* where the French uses the periphrasis *tomber malade*; so we find also Ital. *forsennare* = Fr. *devenir fou* or *forcené*. In these three cases the Ital. is on a par with the O Fr, which said *anoitier*, *amaladir* and *forsener* respectively. Again the Ital. employs the expression *stare per* where the French uses the periphrasis *être sur le point de*. In the use of the pres part the French often prefixes the prep. *en*, where the Ital. would express the same thing without it. Thus where the Ital says *amandola -te*, etc., the French would commonly have *en vous amant* and so on. The French employs constantly the periphrasis *venir de* before an inf to signify time just past. The Ital. does not, but uses rather in such cases the simple adverb *ora* with a tense of the finite verb. Thus one says in Ital. *ne ho preso ora*, but in French *je viens d'en prendre*. In the use of the verb 'to go' to express an idea of immediate or near futurity, the Ital and French differ in a way interesting to us here. The French says *je vais* with following inf, when the action is to take place

this afternoon, to-morrow or even next week. The Ital. is in such cases less periphrastic. It will employ the simple future only. One may indeed say in Ital.: vado a farlo, that is, 'I am going to do it right now'. But one will say uscirò dopo pranzo where the French commonly has je vais sortir après dîner, and lascierò Roma domani (not vado lasciare) = Fr. je vais quitter Rome demain, etc. —

In the employment of adverbs or adverb-phrases the French is often periphrastic as compared with the Ital. The simple form ecco used by itself as an exclamatory particle is just the equivalent of the French locution c'est ça! Compounded with the pers. pronouns are Ital. eccolo = Fr. le voilà, Ital eccomi = Fr. me voilà etc., where the French is periphrastic. The French has the periphrasis tout à fait, the Ital. only the simpler affatto. The Ital. and French have both preserved Lat ultra > oltre, outre, but its use is more restricted in the latter lang. The Ital. often employs oltre where the French uses rather the periphrasis plus loin. Thus in speaking of the amount read or translated in a book, one may say in Ital.: non sono andato

oltre, but in French: je ne suis pas allé plus loin.
The Ital. says: alzarsi per tempo. This expression is the common one in general usage for 'to rise early'. The French on the other hand says: se lever de bonne heure. It is thus periphrastic as compared with the Ital. The expression alzarsi di buon'ora is, to be sure, also Italian and may sometimes be heard, but the former is much the better and more usual. In expressing extent or distance of time reckoned backward from the present, an interesting difference is noticeable between the two languages. The French has the periphrases il y a, while the Ital. employs the simple verbal form fa, or else sono or è, so compare such expressions as Ital due giorni fa = Fr. il y a deux jours, Ital. lo vidi a Roma giorni sono = Fr. je le vis à Rome il y a quelques jours.

The above are a few individual examples, among many others, which show how the French is periphrastic as compared with the Ital. In other and somewhat more general characteristics, which partake almost of the character of truisms, the same feature is noticeable. Each

are: 1) The common omission or restricted use of the pers. pronoun as subject in Ital., compared with its regular insertion in French. A person whose ear is accustomed to such a French sentence as "Avez-vous été au Théâtre?", is struck with the difference on being addressed in Ital. with the question: È stato al theatro? The latter is less full, round and analytic than the French. 2) The impersonal use of il in French is a peculiarity of the same kind, cf. such phrases as Ital. fa bel tempo, arrivano due forestieri = Fr. il fait beau temps, il arrive deux étrangers; so also Ital. bisogna = Fr. il faut etc. etc. 3) The simple form of negation in Ital. as compared with the négation renforcée of the French etc. etc.

Résumé: The mod. French is, in general, of a more periphrastic character than the mod. Ital. A few prominent points in which this is so, are:

(1) The employment by the French of periphrases to take the place of the rich suffix-system of the Ital.

(2) The use of the pers. pronouns as subject of verb.

(3) The use of verb-phrases, that is, of periphrases,

to express the idea of a simple verbal form of the Ital.

(4) The use of adverb-phrases.

Curriculum Vitae.

Having graduated from the University of Rochester in 1881, and having held a Post-graduate Scholarship at same University during the following year, I taught Languages, including French and German, during the academic year 1882-83 in New-Windsor College, Md.

In fall of 1883 came to Johns Hopkins University, where pursued Major Studies (Romance Languages) under Prof. A. M. Elliott, and minor Studies (Latin) under Prof M. Warren. I remained here three years, being employed a part of that time by the University to give instruction in French, and spending the summer vacation of 1885 (4 months) in studying in Paris. In the summer of '86 I went to

Europe again, where remained some thirteen months, studying at the Universities of France, of Rome, Bonn and Madrid. In fall of '87 I returned to Johns Hopkins Univ., for the purpose of completing studies in Romance Philology; during this time also, I was employed, as assistant in French, by the University.

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